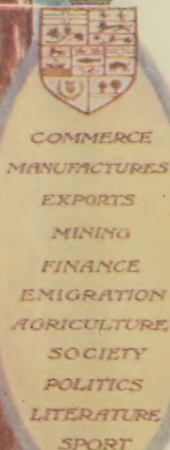


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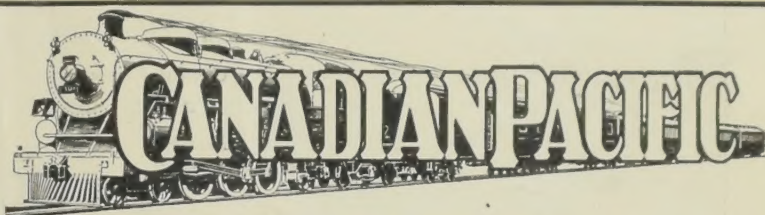
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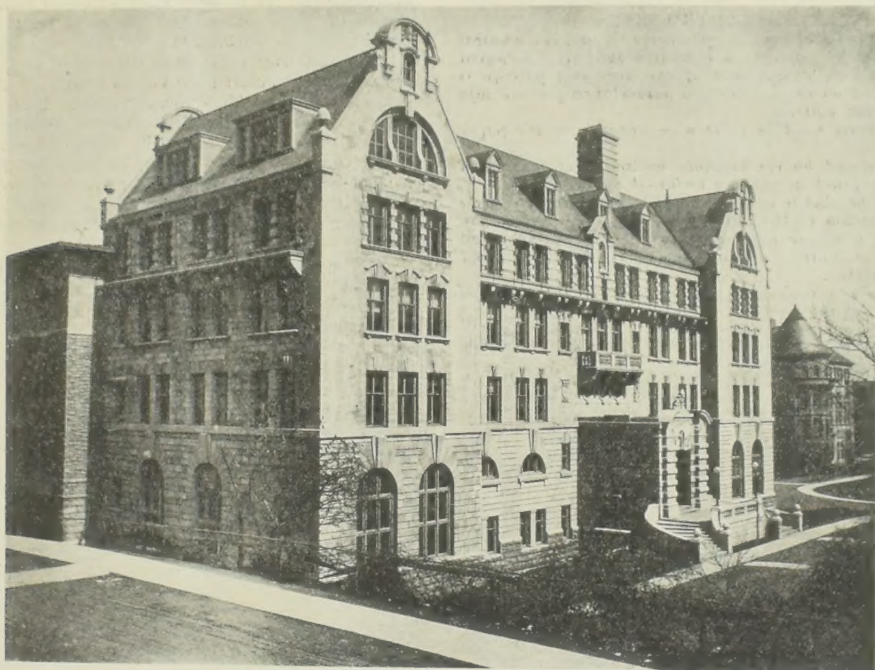
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9^D WEEKLY

SCIENCE AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. (See page 216.)



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THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE.

THE Assembly of the League of Nations, now meeting at Geneva, marks another step in the direction of bringing the League into full being. At present it is very largely nothing more than an idealistic conception. Its realisation has undoubtedly been made more difficult by the complications and implications of American politics. Whatever the United States may do ultimately in the way of giving effect to the President-elect's international policy, it is of the utmost importance that the foundations of the League should be well and truly laid at this time. As Canada's senior representative, Sir George Foster says, "What has now to be done is to define principles and agree to carry them out practically; moreover, to establish not only machinery, but 'machinery with a soul in it'; and 'above all things we want good will.'"

The Canadian delegates signalled their attendance at the opening sittings—and also their independence—by objecting to pay tribute to the memory of Jean Jacques Rousseau, as proposed. While no special question is being brought before the Assembly by Canada, she has a special interest in several international questions

which are likely to come up. One of these is disarmament, and another is the formation of an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes. With regard to the former, the Canadian view has been set forth by Sir George Foster in unequivocal terms. It is that "disarmament is not only a consequence following upon the declarations of the Treaty, but is also a guarantee for the continuance of peace." "As a nation which desires peace," he says, "we are intensely interested in seeing that the incentives to war, which are fed by big armaments, shall be eliminated as far as possible."

—* *—

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

WHEN the Prairie Provinces were formed and given separate Legislatures, the ownership of public lands was reserved by the Federal Government, and of late years this has become an increasingly deep grievance between these Provinces and Ottawa. It is very easy to understand the natural desire of the Provinces to own and enjoy the financial benefits of the Crown lands in their respective territories. The reason why they were originally withheld was that before these Western Provinces could assume local government considerable expenditure had been necessary on the part of the Federal Government and the greater portion of the cost was borne by the taxpayers in the older Provinces. Naturally these Provinces felt that they had a share in the equity of the Crown lands, which was the only asset by which the obligations assumed by the Federal Government—of which they were then the most important partners—could possibly be repaid.

At the present moment strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, to induce him to relinquish to the Western Provinces their public lands and minerals. It seems to us that the strongest argument in favour of the claim made by the Western Provinces is the analogy of the policy adopted by the Mother Country towards Canada. The expense of the conquest of Canada, and for several years afterwards the expense of its government, was borne by the British Treasury, but when the Dominion was formed in 1867 no claim whatever was made by the British people for the millions of money which had been expended by them in conquering and administering Canada.

It would have been a reasonable proviso if the British Government had claimed a lien on the land for their heavy expenditure and reserved repayment to the British Treasury of a small royalty on lands and minerals sold until the cost incurred by the British taxpayer had been liquidated. This, broadly speaking, is the attitude now adopted by the Eastern Provinces on the question of the public lands of the Prairie Provinces, but as their debt to the British Government was fully and generously remitted, it seems quite logical that they, in their turn, should also remit the debt of the new Provinces which came into being through their financial assistance.

—* *—

THE OIL DISCOVERIES.

ALL the reports that reach us agree in regard to the importance of the oil strike at Fort Norman. There seems no reason to doubt that an important oil reservoir has been tapped at this far northern point. This will give encouragement to all the prospecting parties already in the country north of Edmonton, and it has already led to a rush of new prospectors into the Far North. It has for long been an article of faith among many geologists and prospectors that the greatest reservoir of oil in North America lay in the country north of Edmonton, and for some time past the prospecting parties sent out by two of the great oil companies have been exploring that country.

Much money was spent and wasted in drilling oil wells in the Calgary district a few years ago, and the result of these explorations satisfied geologists that the large oil reservoirs lay much farther north. The success at Fort Norman has proved the soundness of this contention, but

this discovery is so far north that without a very large expenditure of capital it will be hardly possible to make it commercially valuable. Obviously the matter of important interest now is to discover how much farther south large producing wells can be sunk. Until this fact is established it will be entirely unwise to indulge in fantastic hopes based on the Fort Norman discovery.

There are known to be great mineral deposits in that far north land, but with them, as with the gusher at Fort Norman, the cost of transportation makes them at present commercially inoperative. It is certainly satisfactory and encouraging that a great reservoir of oil has been located and proved, even though it be so near the Arctic Circle as Fort Norman, as it must greatly stimulate further prospecting, which everyone will hope may result in the tapping of other large reservoirs much farther south.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Great Reverence.

The manner of the commemoration of the second anniversary of the Armistice was as worthy of the British people as was the tribute to its gallant dead. In its conception and in all the details of its carrying out, the tribute was a model for ourselves to follow and for others to observe. The body of an Unknown Warrior was given a sepulchre in the most hallowed spot in England, so that by this act the people could symbolise their reverence for the men who died that the living might be free.

This great act of national acknowledgment and public reverence to the glory of self-sacrifice may mark a milestone in our national history. The thoughts of all have been raised to see that the victory of our armies was even a lesser thing than the victory over self achieved by so many of our race, whose memory and example are so precious that this symbolic tribute was meet and necessary.

* * *

Its Message to Canada.

The significance of this act of reverent homage to the spirit of our splendid men will be as strongly felt in other parts of the Empire as it is in the Empire's Capital. To Canada—as indeed to any other of the sister Nations—it is another link of the blood which makes us what we are.

The King was the representative of the whole Empire at the re-interment in the great Abbey of the body of an unknown man, who may have come from any of our lands within the Seven Seas. Through this symbolic burying every Canadian soldier who died in the Great War lies from henceforth, in the hearts of all people, in the Old Abbey, among our mighty dead.

* * *

Canadian Railways.

Dr. Reid, the Minister of Canadian Railways and Canals, and "Father" of the Dominion House of Commons, was the guest of the Royal Colonial Institute on Monday at a luncheon, at which he addressed a large meeting of the Fellows of that important body in regard to the general conditions in Canada to-day, and the policy of the Government in regard to the railways. The key-note of the speech was the prosperity of Canada, and it is a well-known fact that Canada is in the most prosperous condition of any of the five Nations which form the backbone of the British Empire. This year's harvest, which the Minister referred to as equal to, if not better than, that of any former year, coupled with the fact that out of its revenue Canada is able to commence the reduction of its war debt, fully justifies optimism.

Dr. Reid briefly explained the causes which had led the Government to increase its ownership of railways from under 2,000 miles in 1914 to some 22,000 miles to-day, or nearly half the total mileage in operation in Canada, and in regard to the bondholders of the railways now absorbed into the National system, he took this occasion to assure them publicly that the security of their bonds must be greatly enhanced by becoming an obligation of the people of Canada. He paid a warm and well-deserved tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with which the Government lines were working in entire harmony, and he fully justified the past policy of railway construction, which, he showed, was absolutely necessary for the development of a new country.

The Imperial Conference.

After all, an Imperial Conference is to be held in London in June next. The holding of a Conference in 1921 has been in anticipation for some time, but it looked as if it would be necessary to postpone it. Mr. Lloyd George's announcement at Westminster last week finally settles the fact. His statement, however, gave rise to some misunderstanding, and the Government have found it necessary to issue an explanation. This makes it clear that next year's Conference is really not to be that referred to in the resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference in 1917.

The all-important question of the constitutional system of the Empire is not to be up for consideration. The Conference is to be altogether a business meeting, "on the lines of the Imperial Cabinet meetings which took place in 1917 and 1918," and will "deal with the many urgent problems which call for the co-ordination of policy and action by the different Governments of the Empire."

This explanation has certainly changed matters, but it should hardly have been necessary. Had Mr. Lloyd George been more specific it would have saved not a little misunderstanding and uncertainty in Canada and elsewhere overseas. There, at any rate, it is felt that the time is hardly yet ripe for sweeping constitutional changes.

* * *

The Embargo on Canadian Securities.

Financial and economic writers in the Mother Country are puzzled by the policy of the Canadian Minister of Finance in regard to Canadian securities held overseas. While they appreciate his desire to assist the financing of the increased grain exports which should result from this year's bumper harvest, and make allowances for his natural dislike of a fall in the market price of Canadian War Bonds, expert opinion on this side is convinced that his policy tends to defeat the ends he has in view.

Canada is a creditor country as compared with Great Britain; it has much more to sell over here than it wishes to buy, and the question is asked, "How is it possible for this country to buy all the wheat, butter, cheese, fruit, beef, etc., which we should be glad to take from Canada, if we are unable to pay for these purchases in securities, since we are unable to pay for them in goods and the export of gold is prohibited?" It will be remembered that when a similar condition obtained in the United States during the war, the British Government commandeered certain American and Canadian securities in order to finance purchases from the United States. It should not be beyond the powers of the Dominion and Home Governments acting in concert to create some form of Imperial currency which would greatly facilitate the flow of trade between the different portions of the Empire.

* * *

The Health of Canadian Cattle.

The Canadian cattle embargo is again causing considerable agitation in Canada. This is not surprising in view of the many vicissitudes through which the question has passed. It seems to us, however, that Canadian opinion is concerning itself a little too much with the question of health. As a matter of fact, the British Government have long ago thrown overboard the original plea on which the embargo was enforced.

Three years ago, when the subject had been before the Imperial War Conference, it was officially stated at Westminster that, in the opinion of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture, the prohibition could not be justified on the ground of health—"Cattle bred and reared in Canada, and leaving that country for the first time by direct shipment to a British port, ought not to be excluded under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896." The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Prothero, stated definitely that "the prohibition rests rather on the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom than on the risk of diseases from which, for many years, Canada herself has been most remarkably, if not entirely, free." A little over a year ago (after he had become Lord Ernle) he admitted that "the allegation of disease, upon which the embargo was founded had been conclusively proved not to exist, for Canadian herds were the healthiest in the world."

A Right-About-Face.

A month later, his spokesman, Lord Crawford, stated in the House of Lords that the Board of Agriculture "acknowledged in the fullest measure that the ground of prohibition on which Canadian stores, born and reared in Canada, and leaving it for the first time, were excluded, was not now justified, as the cattle had been for many years exceptionally free from disease," the ground on which relaxation of the prohibition was refused being "the risks involved in the importation into Canada of cattle from the United States, which could not show such a clean bill of health." And so late as September last the present President of the Board, Lord Lee, stated in so many words that the record of Canadian cattle was "one of the cleanest in the whole world."

It is only right that this position should be made clear, if only to enable Canadians to understand to the full the way in which the British authorities have kept shifting their ground when approached on the matter. The most astounding right-about-face, however, concerns the statement made to the Imperial War Conference on April 26, 1917, by Mr. Prothero, speaking on behalf both of himself and of the Board of Agriculture, that after the war was over it would be wise to remove the embargo, the definite assurance being given that "so far as the English Board of Agriculture is concerned, we are in favour of the removal of the embargo." This extraordinary change of attitude on the part of the Board of Agriculture speaks for itself—and also for the weight of the influence which the vested interests in the United Kingdom have been able to bring to bear.

* * *

Town v. Country.

The rapid growth of the population in the larger cities of Canada has produced some peculiar anomalies in Parliamentary representation, and it is pointed out that whereas many of the rural electoral divisions have a representative at Ottawa for populations as small as 16,000 or 17,000, in the case of the big cities each member represents from 50,000 to 60,000 people.

This heavy discrepancy, which is, of course, not confined to Canada, would probably not have evoked much attention in the Dominion had it not been for the recent success of the Farmers' party in Ontario and elsewhere, which threatens to secure the predominance of that party at Ottawa at the next election. In political circles this is regarded as a direct cleavage between the interests of the urban and the rural populations, and in order that they may be more equally matched on the day of battle some form of proportional representation is considered both necessary and urgent.

* * *

Japan and the United States.

The last issue of the *Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association* contains a very thoughtful and important paper on Japan and the Far East, by Sir Edmund Walker. In this he urges the great importance, not only to British and Canadian trade with the Far East, but to the peace of the world, of a good and thorough understanding being arrived at between the two English-speaking Powers and Japan in regard to the future development of China.

This distinguished banker refers to the distrust and suspicion existing in the United States in regard to Japan, but he urges that, owing to Japan's propinquity to China and her over-population for the capacity of her territory, she is forced to seek new markets for her goods and new openings for her people. The policy, as Sir Edmund Walker sees it, must be that either the two English-speaking peoples join with Japan or else they hold themselves aloof. If the former, it is essential, in his opinion, that the movement should be headed by the United States.

The trade development of the Far East is of very great importance to Canada, and the desirability of a thoroughly good understanding with Japan is obvious. Whether the United States could work in complete harmony as partners with Japan and ourselves in the Far East is not quite so apparent, although the desirability of such a consummation may be obvious.

CANADA'S BITUMINOUS COAL. Possibilities of the Large Deposits of the West.

That Canada has sufficient bituminous coal within her borders to supply not only the present population but also that of the future, was the statement made by Mr. F. W. Gray, editor of the *Canadian Mining Journal*, at the second annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in Winnipeg.

Unfortunately, continued Mr. Gray, a gap of 2,000 miles intervened between the Eastern coalfields and the beginning of the Saskatchewan lignites along the international border. The gap could be bridged, but two things were required to achieve the end. First, an extension of the Great Lakes waterways that would enable Nova Scotia to enter Lake Ontario by water carriage without breaking bulk; and second, the adoption by the railways of a comprehensive programme for the annually increasing transport of coal from the Western coalfields, as a permanent feature of the traffic.

Continuing, Mr. Gray said that the present output of bituminous coal from Canadian coal mines was 14,400,000 tons, while the consumption was 29,900,000 tons. The maximum possible production of existing mines was 20,700,000 tons. The objective of the Canadian coal miner was to limit the importation of United States coal to the smallest area possible. The difference between the East and the West was that the coal resources of Nova Scotia were not large, while those of the Western coalfield were as large as it was desired to make them. Canada's salvation in coal supply must, therefore, come from the West, and the vision of Western coal miners, when considering the future, should be as wide as the possible markets and detached from present day conditions, for these were very different from the conditions which were to come.

The coal deposits of the West were so large, and the world need for coal so pressing, declared Mr. Gray, that it might well turn out that an export trade in coal would precede the development of the Western coalfield for the purpose of providing fuel for local manufacturing industries. Because it had hitherto been unusual the possibility of rail hauling Western coal for export shipment at Vancouver, and at Prince Rupert, was not thereby lessened. The opportunity to enter British markets was open to any coalfield in North America that could get its coal to tidewater within commercial limits of cost of rail-haul.

The search for an export market was suggested as an immediate requirement for the healthy development of the Western coalfield, said Mr. Gray. The real rôle of this field would be played, however, when it had become the site of industries based upon bituminous coal. Where bituminous coal was available in Canada, from Canadian mines, anthracite could be dispensed with, and its use under these circumstances, however desirable, was nevertheless a luxury.

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Miss M. F. Billington, of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was the only lady delegate from Overseas to the Imperial Press Conference, last week gave her impressions of the tour to the members of the Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 5s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BAUCKHAM.—At Toronto, on November 11, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bauckham (née Lillias Perrie)—a son.
SCRINGOUR.—At Vancouver, B.C., on November 6, the wife of John M. Scringour, barrister—a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—YONGE.—On October 16, at Moose Jaw, Sask., Thomas Henry Carey, of Gilroy, to Frances Elizabeth Marion Yonge, elder daughter of Walter Scrymshire Vernon Yonge, of Mawer, Sask., and granddaughter of the late Rev. Vernon Yonge, of Charnes Hall, Slafia.
HARKNESS—HUNTER.—At the Presbyterian Church, Windsor, Ont., on October 20, by the Rev. Mr. Paulin, George E., second son of the late W. M. Harkness and of Mrs. Harkness, Cleish View, Kinross, to Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hunter, Windsor.
SIBBALD—FRASER.—At the Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary, on October 22, 1920, by the Rev. John Macartney Wilson, Allan Watt, son of the late John Sibbald, Knowles, Houston, to Jessie, second daughter of Alexander Fraser, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
WALLACE—WYLIE.—At Shanley Manse, Cardinal, Ont., on October 30, by the Rev. W. E. Wright, David Wallace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wylie, Carleton Place, Kilmacolin.

DEATHS.

FLECK.—On October 26, in a railway accident near Vancouver, B.C., Robert, youngest son of the late Rev. W. S. Fleck, Fairlie.
PAGE.—On October 18, suddenly, at Winnipeg, Sophie, widow of W. D. Mackie Page, of Glasgow, and daughter of the late John Harcourt Beatty.
WRIGHT.—On October 22, at Summerland, B.C., suddenly, of pneumonia, Francis Anthony Cedric Wright, late 7th Bn., C.E.F., aged 47.

IN MEMORIAM.

O'FLYNN.—In proud and loving memory of D'Arcy O'Flynn, Sergt., 47th Can. Regt., died of wounds, November 11, 1916. Till the day dawns, and the shadows flee away.—Mother.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Canadians and the Presidential Election—French-Canadians and the Irish Question—Some Immigrant Problems.

MONTREAL, November 5.

WHILE interest in the presidential election has been keen in Canada, it has been modified by the fact that generally the result was expected. The overthrow of the Government which took the country to war has caused a certain amount of pessimism here as to what will be the influence upon this Dominion, for most people see in it that strong swing-back of the pendulum which almost inevitably follows in the wake of a war. The result is regarded as important in that respect, even more than because it is the official refusal to enter the League of Nations; for the general opinion in Canada seems to be that the United States will act in like manner to the son mentioned in a scriptural parable, who said "I go not," but went.

The win for the Republicans has its direct bearing upon the Dominion of Canada chiefly in relation to the tariff question, and the *Toronto Globe* declares that Canadians may be prepared for an additional barrier to trade between the two countries. It points out that Mr. Harding has already declared for the American policy of protection for American industries, including wheat, so that there is likely to be an effort to bring about a substantial increase in the duties on agricultural products. The *Kingston Whig* also expresses the opinion that "after March 3 next we will undoubtedly see a higher tariff wall erected around the United States, not so much with the intention of discriminating against other countries as of protecting their own. . . . the result of which will be a more restricted market for our goods in the United States." The *Montreal Gazette* points out that William Randolph Hearst caused a flurry in the latter days of the campaign by declaring strongly for Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate. "Evidently he had no effect," says the *Gazette*, "and that fact may allay the excitement which some Canadians show from time to time when Mr. Hearst assails things British."

Some Sound Advice on the Irish Question.

At a time when some French-Canadians are inclined to fuse with the discontented Irish element in this city and Province for the purpose of criticising and vilifying the British Government for the Irish trouble, it is distinctly refreshing to read the very sober judgment given on this question by the Hon. L. O. David, through the columns of the leading French newspaper in Montreal, *La Presse*. Senator David argues: "Everything or nothing is a dangerous policy, and is often criminal. If in 1837 the Canadians had been offered a system of government similar to what Ireland may now obtain, there never would have been an insurrection. In spite of the fears which the Act of Union of 1840 inspired, they resolved to obtain the best therefrom that was possible. They never regretted it, for after a few years' well-fought fight, they obtained responsible government. Therefore," he says, "we should advise the Irish people to follow our example, and, notwithstanding our sympathies for those who at the present time are sacrificing their lives for the cause of Ireland, we ought not to go so far as to approve a refusal of the only rule of liberty and independence that they can now obtain without forcing England to have recourse to absolute repression. The best way in which we can be useful to the Irish is to unite with those who continue to demand Home Rule for Ireland, but not a Home Rule that England will never consent to accord."

Pay! Pay! Pay!

A curious and persistent epidemic from which Canada suffers is that known as financial "campaigns" or "drives." For weeks past, and apparently for weeks to come, these efforts to raise money for special purposes have been and will be with us. Two of them to some extent may be heard of overseas. The one is the effort to raise five million dollars for McGill University, which campaign will shortly be launched. At present Sir Arthur Currie is travelling throughout the Dominion and laying the claims and needs of "Old McGill" before the nation.

The needs lie in the fact that new buildings are required, that more and newer equipment and apparatus ought to be provided, and that the professional staff should be strengthened and better remunerated. In order that the people may visualise the work and operations of the university, a film has been prepared under the direction of Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, and this will shortly be on hundreds of screens in the picture shows of Canada.

The second appeal is much more modest, but it is one that most Canadians of Protestant faith will readily support, and that is a scheme to build a Canadian Vimy Memorial Church in the city of Lens in France, for which project the sum of \$150,000 is needed. A central committee has been formed, of which the Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford, of St. James the Apostle Church, Montreal, and well known as one of the *padres overseas*, who ultimately was at Corps Headquarters, is chairman. On this central committee are representatives of the five co-operating Churches—Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian—both clerical and lay. The appeal for the provision of such a church has been made by the Federated Council of Protestant Churches in France, which shows that about one thousand churches of the minority faith in France were either demolished during the war or suffered serious loss. The churches of the United States have undertaken to replace a number of these churches, and it was felt that if Canada would replace that in Lens—so intimately associated with the valour and success of the Canadian forces—it would be a very fitting thing. Brigadier-General J. G. Ross, who was in charge of the Pay Office in London during the war, is treasurer of this fund, and Major-General Sir John Carson is an honorary president.

The Premier in the West.

Reports from British Columbia indicate that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is having a very successful tour, and that his straightforward manner and his definiteness of policy and speech are winning over several leading men who hitherto have been in the Opposition camp. It is stated by a reliable correspondent that wherever the Prime Minister has gone, the most prominent Liberals have rallied around him, including Messrs. Isaac Campbell, K.C., and Isaac Pitblado, in Manitoba; Peter Whitesides, M.L.A., of New Westminster; and Henry Senkler, K.C., of Vancouver, a Liberal candidate in 1911; while at Summerland, Col. Cartwright, son of the late Sir Richard Cartwright, "the war horse of Liberalism for forty years," appeared on the platform in support of the Premier. It is stated by the same correspondent that while the One Big Union is supporting the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the same Trades Unions will rally to the support of the Government.

Some Immigrant Problems.

A social worker who is a frequent visitor to jails, is responsible for the statement that there are girls undergoing short prison sentences for petty offences, who, as soon as they are released, will be deported, and that they will be placed on board ship without a dollar in their purses and without any communication being sent to relatives. This means that such girls would land at an English seaport without the wherewithal to pay a railway fare or procure a night's shelter. If the statement be true, there is evidently room for some of the authorities or some of the women's protection societies to act. Recently a case came up in the Montreal police courts of a servant girl who had passed through the Government Immigration Bureau being charged with theft of a ring picked up in a canoe. A French-speaking lawyer, seeing her alone and undefended in the dock, undertook her defence and secured her release, on the understanding that the Government agency should deal with her. A protest against leaving a girl unrepresented and undefended in a strange country was made by a society which befriends prisoners, but the officials have not deigned to notice the

communication, which was signed by an ex-Member of Parliament.

Bridging the St. Lawrence.

The necessity of providing another bridge over the St. Lawrence between Montreal and what is termed "the South Shore" is being emphasised at this moment, and active steps are being taken by leading citizens to push the project. The recent fire which destroyed the wood-work on Victoria Bridge to such an extent that road traffic was barred for a week, very forcibly demonstrated the inconvenience which Montreal and a very wide region would suffer were any more serious accident to happen to that structure. The need for a second bridge is granted on all sides, and it is now only a matter of deciding where it shall be erected and under what authority. For many years the Harbour Commissioners have had a scheme up their sleeve, but, owing to the heavy war expenditure, they have been unable to obtain money for that purpose. At the same time, they object to some other body coming in to encroach upon their property. A few days ago, however, a strong deputation, headed by Lord Shaughnessy, waited upon the City Commissioners and invited their co-operation in approaching the Federal and Provincial Governments on the matter. Three projects have of late been ventilated. The one is a high-level bridge which would cross right over the part of the city known as "down-town," landing on the higher level; another is for a tunnel under the river; while the third, and most favoured, is for a substantial steel structure as proposed by the Harbour Commissioners, which would have one end close to the harbour front in the centre of the port, with the bridge midway resting on St. Helen's Island park. The latter is a favourite playground for the children in the summer, which at present has to be reached by ferry.

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PRIME MINISTER'S WESTERN TOUR.

For the last four weeks the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, has been making from two to four speeches daily in the Western Provinces (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, has also spoken from the same platform and supported Mr. Meighen's appeal for the maintenance of moderate protection. These meetings emphasise the consolidation of the alliance between the Conservative and Liberal Unionists. Representative Liberals were on the platform at many of these meetings.

Returned soldiers submitted questions at many meetings, to which Mr. Meighen and Mr. Calder gave direct and definite replies. They said the door was not closed against any reasonable representation from veterans, but a uniform \$2,000 cash gratuity could not be granted.

Mr. Meighen also stated at various meetings that the Government had no intention of taking over the Canadian Pacific Railway or making an additional national railway system.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, who is also ending a series of nearly 40 meetings in the Western Provinces, had everywhere a good reception, and professes himself satisfied with the political outlook.

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Mr. H. J. Salford, of Hamilton, Ont., has arrived in England in order to represent the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress at the International Labour Conference in London, and afterwards at the International Convention in Geneva.

All-day wage miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, will receive \$2.50 per day increase in the rate that applied on October 31, 1919. This means an increase of \$1.15 a day on last June's agreement. These advances now make the minimum wage equal to that of the principal mines in U.S.A., i.e., \$7.50. About 70 per cent. of the miners will be affected.

The following office-bearers have been elected by the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada:—President, Major Fawcett G. Taylor; first Vice-President, Major M. J. Crohan, Vancouver; second Vice-President, Capt. Harry Colbourne, Montreal; third Vice-President, Capt. G. R. Forneret, Toronto; Executive Council: British Columbia, Thomas Wiedeman, New Westminster; Alberta, Joseph Tees, Calgary; Saskatchewan, A. C. Stewart, Yorkton; Manitoba, E. Browne-Wilkinson, Winnipeg; Ontario, E. T. Adney, Kingston; Quebec, C. H. Cross, Montreal; Nova Scotia, Lt.-Col. Duffus, Halifax; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Chrystal Irving (re-elected); Chaplain, Canon Hinchcliffe, Victoria.

THE NEEDS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Success of Dominion-Wide Campaign.

A great campaign is being carried on throughout Canada and in many parts of the United States for the purpose of raising funds to enable McGill University, Montreal, to maintain its efficiency, which has been gravely reduced in consequence of the war. The gravest problem which the University has had to face is that of obtaining the means to pay its Professors and instructors a living wage.

The \$5,000,000 which it is hoped will be the minimum amount to be derived from the campaign has been allocated in advance. By far the largest sum will be appropriated for the endowment of the salary list, for which it is estimated it will be necessary to set aside the sum of \$3,250,000, or 65 per cent. of the whole minimum objective of the campaign. The sum of \$500,000, or 10 per cent., will be required for the maintenance and upkeep of existing buildings, and the remaining \$1,250,000, or 25 per cent., it is said, will be barely sufficient for an adequate endowment for laboratory maintenance and equipment. Among the new buildings aimed at is a Convocation Hall.

In formally opening the campaign, the Duke of Devonshire made a strong appeal for the support of educational institutions, laying special emphasis on the value of research work. Canada, he said, was in urgent need of trained men for research work. He announced that the Quebec Government would give a million dollars towards the endowment of McGill.

Other large subscribers will bring the objective well within reach. The first million dollars was subscribed by wealthy citizens of Montreal before the campaign was officially started, there being ten individual subscriptions of \$100,000 each. The first came from Lord Atholstan (who, it is also announced, has purchased Gabriel Max's masterpiece, "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," for presentation to the Montreal Art Gallery).

Many large subscriptions are arriving from McGill graduates throughout Canada, the United States, and other countries, through the organisation of graduates' societies in various large centres for the purpose of engaging support for the campaign.

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THREE INDIGNANT CANADIAN M.P.s.

Three Canadian M.P.s—the Hon. Charles Murphy, Mr. F. S. Cahill, and Mr. E. B. Devlin—have sent the following cablegram to Mr. Lloyd George:—

"The cynical falsehoods of your Guildhall speech about Ireland will make new enemies for Great Britain in every quarter of the globe and create domestic bitterness in all the Overseas Dominions. When Redmond was qualified to represent and speak for Ireland, you first used and then betrayed him. On Armistice Day we approve the statement of the London *Times* that your speech 'will only echo world-wide mockery of the British Government.'"

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FATAL LIQUOR RAIDS.

A liquor raid on a hotel near Winnipeg early in the morning of November 10 led to an affray, in the course of which Mr. Alexander McCurdy, provincial morality inspector, was killed and two other policemen were wounded (says Reuter's correspondent).

A coroner's jury at Windsor, Ont., has returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Spracklin, the clergyman, who, as special licence inspector, shot Mr. Trumbull, a hotelkeeper, acted in self-defence, and it is understood (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that no prosecution of Spracklin will be sanctioned by the Provincial Law Department.

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A FLOWER GARDEN IN THE ARCTIC.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, says: "There are 640 species of flowering plants in Arctic Canada, and three times as many non-flowering species. The land, that is popularly supposed to be a frozen desert, is in summer one great flower garden, gorgeous with golden rod, poppies, bluebells, dandelions, water-cress, timothy, and blue-grass as deep and lush as that in the pastures of Kentucky. If one were inclined to speculate, one might conjecture that Kentucky received its blue grass from these Arctic meadows millions of years ago, in the Age of Ice."

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The Canadian Military Headquarters in London are now at 29, Gledhow Gardens, S.W., near Gloucester Road Station. The O.C. is Lt.-Col. E. C. Complin, O.B.E., 27th Bn.

Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, states that the difficulties in the way of transporting oil out of the Mackenzie River region have been exaggerated, and thinks that in ten years' time this oil will probably be used in Winnipeg.

Strong efforts are now being made to induce the British Government to remove the embargo on live cattle from Canada. Official statistics show, however, that the Dominion has 600,000 fewer cattle than a year ago, but 300,000 more sheep. There has also been a considerable reduction in the number of domestic fowls.

CANADA AND THE ARMISTICE CEREMONIES.

CANADIANS took their share in the solemn ceremonies which marked Armistice Day in London on Thursday of last week. One of the eight non-commissioned officers, too, who acted as bearers of the coffin of the Unknown Warrior at Boulogne, was a Canadian—C.S.M. W. A. Brown, of No. 1 Canadian Divisional Supply Column.

At the unveiling of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, the Dominion was represented by the three Canadian delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, viz. the Right Hon. Sir George Foster, the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, and also by the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals. Sir George Foster placed on the Cenotaph a wreath, in which maple leaves were a conspicuous feature, from the Cabinet and people of Canada. These representatives proceeded with the funeral procession to the Abbey, where one of the members of the V.C. Guard of Honour was a member of the Chaplains Service who spent some of his earlier days in Canada—the Rev. R. W. F. Addison.

High Commissioner, Sir Edgar Bowring, while the following represented the Royal Newfoundland Regiment in the procession, Lt. Col. P. Maugle, S.S.M. K. Lambert and S.Q.M.S. J. Murphy.

The following, from Mr. Squires, was among the messages to the public appearing in the *Times*:

"Most fitting it is that this anniversary of the Armistice should be devoted not to exultations of victory but to the solemn commemoration of that heroic sacrifice which made victory possible. In the very centre of the Empire are those memorial ceremonies being performed to-day. Local in time and place they must necessarily be, but their significance—Empire-wide, Allies-wide, world wide, for does not this, the noblest of all possible recognitions of sacrifice, compel the attention of the world to one of the fundamental principles of life, that without heroism and without sacrifice there is no great achievement for a noble cause?"

"Newfoundland has many warrior sons in unknown resting



Photograph

[F. A. Squire.]

MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY CONTINGENT AT THE ARMISTICE CEREMONIES.

Back Row (Left to Right): Sgt. J. Wright, Sgt. J. Wilson, S.Sgt. W. H. Warwick, S/Sgt. E. Richardson, Pte. G. King, Sgt. R. H. Pinkstone, Sgt. F. E. Button, S.-M. W. Menzies, Sgt. H. Finch.

Front Row: Capt. H. H. Chanter, Maj. J. Macoun, Lt.-Col. P. E. Colman, Lt.-Col. E. C. Complin, Lt.-Col. N. H. Perry.

Among the general body of mourners in the Abbey it was only possible to include a few Canadians out of the very large number of applications for positions which had been received, preference being given to widows and women who had lost their only sons. Those present included Lady Drummond, Mrs. Eaton (Ottawa), Mrs. Bell (Nova Scotia), Mrs. MacLagan and Mrs. Winslow (British Columbia), Mrs. Curry (Nova Scotia), and Mrs. Osborne (Ottawa).

Canada was represented in the procession by the following military contingent:—Lt.-Col. N. H. Perry (48th Bn.); Lt.-Col. S. M. Tate, O.B.E. (1st Bn.); Lt.-Col. E. C. Complin, O.B.E. (27th Bn.); Lt.-Col. P. E. Colman, D.S.O., M.C. (Sask. Regt.); Maj. J. Macoun (C.A.M.C.); Capt. H. H. Chanter, M.C. (13th Bn.); S.-Q.M.S. A. H. Trayford (8th); S.M. W. Menzies (10th); S.-Sgts. W. E. Range (1st), E. Richardson (8th), and W. A. Warwick (2nd Div. H.Q.); Sgts. F. E. Button (2nd Div. Train), H. Finch (2nd Div. C.F.A.), R. H. Pinkstone (Cav.), R. A. Warn (4th Bn.), J. Wilson (3rd D.A.C.), and J. Wright (27th); and Pte. G. King (P.P.C.L.I.).

The United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association was represented by five members in the King's procession, ten members in the ex-Service men's procession, and the president—Mr. C. A. Donovan—at the Abbey. On behalf of the branch, there was placed on the Cenotaph a large cross of chrysanthemums, relieved by a brown maple leaf; on behalf of the Dominion Command, a wreath of chrysanthemums and lilies; and on behalf of the East Hamilton Branch, a similar wreath.

In one of the windows of the C.P.R. offices there was displayed (along with a model of the Cenotaph and a picture of the Canadians at Ypres) a wreath of maple leaves sent over from Hamilton, Ont., by Mr. Adam Brown, father of Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the C.P.R.

Newfoundland's Representatives.

Newfoundland was represented in the procession and at the Abbey by its Prime Minister, the Hon. R. A. Squires, and its

places. The sea has some. Others who gave themselves in Gallipoli and France and Flanders occupy unknown graves. This unveiling and this burial will be seen by few from Britain's oldest Colony, but the loyal sentiment of thousands of Newfoundlanders at home will be centred in London to-day, as in the noble sorrow of stalwart men and women who have given their life's best treasures at Britain's call they glory in the privilege of having been able to serve the Empire and the world."

OBSERVANCE IN CANADA.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion Canada loyally observed the request of King George for the observance of Armistice Day by two minutes' silence (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent). Exactly at noon business was suspended everywhere, a sudden and dramatic silence replacing the previous bustle and traffic of the ordinary affairs of the country. From Halifax to the Pacific coast, at noon, every railway train on all systems operating within the Dominion stopped for two minutes, those between stations halting for the prescribed time, and those at stations observing the period by an entire cessation of activities, while the railways issued instructions for an entire suspension of work at all offices and shops throughout the country.

The main national ceremony took place at Parliament Hill, Ottawa, where an impressive open-air service was held, presided over by the Acting-Prime Minister, Sir James Loughheed, under the large memorial cross erected in front of the entrance to the Parliament Buildings.

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In connection with the United Kingdom Branch of the G.W.V.A., a temporary club-room and labour bureau have been opened in the basement of the hall of Holy Trinity Church, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The secretary, Mr. A. E. Ross, is in attendance each day between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. All Canadians in difficulties about employment should apply there. The branch has just obtained its charter from the Dominion Headquarters in Ottawa.

SOLDIER SETTLERS IN ALBERTA. One Possible Failure Out of 128.

In a district of Alberta, near the Saskatchewan border, on the Canadian Northern Railway, there are 128 soldier settlers on the land who were visited by the Soldier Settlement Board inspector recently, and he gives his opinion that all, with the possible exception of one, will make good. The exception is a half-breed farmer whose wife deserted him, and who, by reason of that domestic affliction, is not making the progress he should. Crops were exceedingly good throughout the whole of the district, and some of the settlers are expecting to repay their entire indebtedness to the Board out of this year's proceeds.

To mention a few of the farms visited, one man borrowed \$4,000 from the Board. He had this year 80 acres of oats, and expects to thrash about 5,000 bushels, in addition to which he has 10 acres of green feed. Another man whose loan for the purchase of land was \$3,600 will thrash about 500 bushels of oats, and he has five acres of green feed and 35 acres of



THE HAMILTON WREATH IN THE C.P.R. WINDOW.
(See page 217.)

summer fallow. A third man borrowed \$2,250. He has 75 acres in crop, and raises considerable stock, having at present 30 head of cattle and 16 horses. Still another man has 60 acres of fall crop, 35 head of cattle, and five horses, which he purchased without the assistance of the Board. This man received a stock and equipment loan of \$1,000, and another loan for the removal of an encumbrance. He will sell 20 head of stock to liquidate his debts, and will have 2,000 bushels of oats to sell. One of the youngest settlers purchased a half-section through the Board at \$12.00 an acre. He has fenced all his land, broken eight acres, and is now hauling lumber to build. The report says that these cases are quite typical of the soldier settlers in the district, many of whom are now well-established farmers and producing large crops.

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The next meeting of the Canada Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2, on Tuesday next, at 5 p.m.

The second congress of Universities of the Empire will be held next summer. July 4 will see it assembled in London, while from July 5 to July 8 its members will be the guests of Oxford University.

The graves of the Canadian soldiers buried in Shorncliffe Cemetery were on Armistice Day planted with shrubs raised at the Harvey Grammar School, Folkestone, from seeds sent by Mrs. M. C. Graham, of Ladner, B.C.

Every effort is being made by the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition Association to bring about the visit of Princess Mary and the Duke of York in 1921, which will be women's year at the exhibition.

The pending appeal before the Privy Council with regard to the Labrador boundaries formed the subject of consultations between the Ministers of Justice of Canada and Newfoundland during their presence in London last week.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES. Revolutionising the Cost of Transport.

Mr. J. W. Norcross, president of the Canada Steamship Lines, returned to Canada on the *Aquitania* last Saturday, but before he left said that he was returning here again next month.

He said that the tremendous growth of the business of the Canada Steamship Lines, which had far exceeded any expectations, now necessitated the establishment in this country of modern terminal facilities with up-to-date machinery such as the Canada Steamship Lines had in their harbours in Canada, where the bulk cargo from a 10,000- to a 15,000-ton ship could be discharged in a few hours as against many days in this country. He had very important arrangements under way here that would revolutionise the cost of transport to this country, and was returning next month for the purpose of putting these arrangements into effect. He stated that the Canada Steamship Lines carried freight at the lowest cost of any steamship line in the world, but at the same time, owing to the rapid loading and discharge they were able to carry out, due to up-to-date machinery in their ports, the company were able to make ever-increasing profits.

Mr. Norcross was convinced that only cheap transportation would make possible the utilisation of Canadian raw products for the benefit of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and he had no doubt that the plans he had in hand would realise this result and make possible a closer community of commercial interests between Canada and the Motherland than had ever existed in the past, which would be to the mutual benefit of both countries. He returned full of confidence as to the future.

The wonderful success that Mr. Norcross has made of the Canada Steamship Lines gives every confidence in the expectation that he will carry out his larger plans, which will become an integral part of the great British Empire Steel Corporation in the future, and far-reaching results should ensue to the benefit of this country.

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NOVA SCOTIA'S LEGISLATURE.

Members of the New House of Assembly.

The following is a list of the members of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly as returned at the recent General Election: ANnapolis.—Hon. O. T. Daniels, Halifax; Frank R. Elliott, Middleton.

ANTigonish.—Hon. William Chisholm, Antigonish; Angus J. MacGillivray, Dunnaglass.

CAPE BRETON.—Daniel W. Morrison, Glace Bay; Arthur R. Richardson, South Bay; Joseph Steel, Sydney; Forman Way, Sydney Mines.

COLCHESTER.—Robert H. Smith, Hilden; Harry L. Taggart, Lower Onslow.

CUMBERLAND.—Gilbert Nelson Allen, Pugwash; Daniel Geo. McKenzie, Malagash; Archibald Terris, Springhill.

DIGBY.—J. Willie Comeau, Comeauville; Henry W. B. Warner, Plympton.

GLASBORO.—Charles W. Anderson, Sherbrooke; James C. Tord, Guysboro.

HALIFAX.—Henry G. Bauld, Halifax; Hon. Robert E. Finn, Halifax; John B. Douglas, Halifax; John L. Connolly, Halifax; Adam B. Burris, Ux. Musquodoboit.

HANTS.—John A. MacDonald, Milford; Dr. James W. Reid, Windsor.

INVERNESS.—John C. Bourinot, Port Hawkesbury; Donald MacLennan, Port Hood.

KINGS.—Hon. H. H. Wickwire, Kentville; John Alex. McDonald, Upper Dyke Village.

LUNenburg.—John J. Kinley, Lunenburg; Aubrey H. Sperry, Petite Rivière.

PICTOR.—R. Henry Graham, New Glasgow; J. Welsford MacDonald, Pictou; Hon. B. M. MacGregor, New Glasgow.

QUEBEC.—Dr. Jordan W. Smith, Liverpool; George S. McClelland, Liverpool.

RICHMOND.—Dr. Benjamin A. LeBlanc, Arichat; Dr. John A. McDonald, St. Peter's.

SHELBURNE.—Hon. Robert Irwin, Shelburne; Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Halifax.

VICTORIA.—Hon. George H. Murray, Halifax; A. Gladstone Buchanan, Neil's Harbor.

YARMOUTH.—H. W. Corning, Chegoggin; Dr. A. R. Melanson, Eel Brook.

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The Canadian Association in London is arranging a dinner at the beginning of next month in honour of the Imperial Press delegates.

According to Mr. T. P. Mackenzie, Provincial Grazing Commissioner for British Columbia, the immense meadow areas in the undeveloped territory lying between Anahim Lake and the headwaters of the Blackwater River, would provide the best possible grazing for thousands of heads of cattle, there being great abundance of wild hay everywhere.

TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA.

Canada's Minister of Railways and Canals Entertained by the Royal Colonial Institute

THE HON. J. D. REID, M.P., Canada's Minister of Railways and Canals, dealt with the transportation situation in the Dominion in an address which he delivered at a luncheon given in his honour by the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Victoria, London, last Monday.

Sir Godfrey Lagden (Chairman of the Council), who presided, said, in introducing Dr. Reid:— "We have the honour and great pleasure of entertaining as our guest a distinguished Canadian statesman. We welcome him on his coming to this country, and we welcome him also as the guest of the Fellows of this Institute on the present occasion. Dr. Reid has established for himself such a reputation that no introduction whatever is necessary. It is known to us all that he has won his way to his present high position by sheer merit. His record of service shows us abundantly that he has reached a very high standard in the public life of Canada. At a critical period in the development of Canada that great statesman, Sir John Macdonald, deemed it necessary to call into political life some of her most capable citizens, and amongst others he chose Dr. Reid, who at once responded to his overtures. Dr. Reid burnt his boats, abandoned his practice as a physician, and 'romped in' as a Member of the Canadian Parliament in 1891. He has been a member continuously for a period of nearly thirty years, and thus has the name of being, as we say, 'Father of the House'—that is to say he has had the longest period of continuous service of any Member of Parliament in Canada. Serving under six Prime Ministers, he has held various offices with great distinction. We should listen with interest to a man of his experience on any matter, and we shall listen particularly to what he has got to say about the railways and canals of Canada, which are the arteries of the industrial life of the Dominion, and with which its prosperity is so closely bound up. I will only add that there has hitherto been only one serious blemish in Mr. Reid's otherwise interesting career, and that is that he has not hitherto been a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. But I am glad to be able to announce that he has to-day authorised me to nominate him as a Fellow of the Institute."



HON. J. D. REID, M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Bountiful Crops.

Dr. Reid, in his address, said:—"As Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, you quite understand my Department deals with transportation, and, for that reason, I will confine the few remarks I wish to make, almost entirely to the transportation situation in Canada. Before doing so, however, let me say Providence has favoured our country with bountiful crops during the present year. We have had one of the largest agricultural crops in the record of our country, and will have large surpluses of wheat and other cereals. We have our manufacturing industries all working almost to their capacity. Our other natural products, consisting of lumber, minerals, coal, etc., are being brought back to normal conditions. We are commencing to pay off our war debt, and altogether we feel we are in a prosperous and healthy condition, and, best of all, we have the minimum of labour troubles, compared with other countries."

"In a word, let me tell you the railway situation. Canada, as you know, is a country 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 deep. In this territory we have 40,000 miles of railway. This mileage, with unimportant exceptions, is divided into two great systems of about equal mileage—that of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, the latter owned by the Dominion Government. On these two great organisations falls the task of moving Canada's immense trade. You will appreciate the development, when I tell you that last year our mines produced \$173,000,000; fisheries, \$60,000,000; forests, \$146,000,000; agriculture, \$1,500,000,000; and manufactured goods, \$3,500,000,000. The growth of our railways has been remarkable. Between 1890 and 1899 the mileage grew from

7,000 miles to 13,000; between 1899 and 1909 there were 1,000 miles added, making 14,000; between 1909 and 1919 the mileage grew from 17,000 to 21,000, and between 1919 and 1920, from 21,000 to 24,000.

Proud of the C.P.R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was our greatest continental line, and I would like to say a word of connection with that company. It had faith and vision where others lacked those great qualities, and has earned success. We in Canada are proud of the C.P.R. It has done a great work in connection with the development of the Dominion. The men who undertook that great work had faith in the future of Canada; they had pluck and perseverance, and have made the road a great success. They have one of the best managements of any railway on the Continent of America, and so successful have they been, they have always been able to keep their road up to 100 per cent. standard, pay their dividends, have a surplus which they have invested in industries along their line which have provided employment, and further developed our natural resources. So that, having reached the position which they now hold, and with the strong faith and belief the Canadian people have in this company, we look upon it as one of the safest investments now offered to the public.

The National Railway System.

"We have, then, the Canadian National Railway system, which is practically a new organisation owned by the Canadian Government. War conditions made it impossible for several of our railway systems to weather the storm, and the Government were compelled to take them over and join them up with the roads they already owned. They have taken over the Canadian Northern Railway system, which brought the mileage of the Government system to 14,000. An agreement has been entered into for the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific, which, when completed, will bring the mileage to about 22,000 miles, or a system of a similar mileage to the Canadian Pacific Railway. I also wish to add that, while it might appear the Government system was competing with the Canadian Pacific Railway, each has its own territory to cover, and there is no reason why the combined system should not in time prove successful."

"The Government, having taken over the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk systems, should give further assurance to the investing public as to the securities issued in connection with these systems. They are placed in a better position by the change of control. Heretofore they have had nothing better than the railways as their security; now they have not only the railway properties as security, but the Canadian Government behind them as well. We must not overlook the fact that both the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway systems are ably supported by ocean tonnage. The C.P.R. are able to command a fleet of vessels aggregating about 300,000 net tonnage, and the National system a similar



A C.N.R. WHEAT TRAIN ON ITS WAY FROM THE WEST TO FORT WILLIAM

amount. As I said, our railway systems now have got down to two systems, both working in harmony with each other, and to their own interest, as well as that of our country as a whole."

"In addition to our railway systems, we have our great canal systems. We have some 2,000 miles of these, which cost \$171,000,000. We have also our water powers, our great forests."

Dr. Reid here quoted the address of the Governor-General before the Royal Canadian Institute at Toronto, in which he argued strongly for greater financial provision for research.

in Canada and greater attention to the development of Canadian industries and resources (see page 220).

"Railway construction in Canada," he proceeded, "has been responsible for some unexpected and highly dramatic developments. It was the construction of the Canadian Pacific through our northern country which uncovered the greatest nickel deposits in the world. It was the C.P.R. passing through our Great West that proved the richness of our Great West. It was this great system, through its organisation, that has advertised Canada the world over. The Grand Trunk Pacific, National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways have developed similar conditions through the territories through which they pass, and, while it may appear we have perhaps constructed railways through our virgin territory in advance of the present requirements, still, we in Canada feel it will more quickly carry out the development of our natural resources."

Sir George McLaren Brown proposed the health of the Chairman, who, he said, was a Britisher and an Imperialist from the top of his head to the sole of his boot.

Among others present were Mrs. Reid, Lt.-Col. L. S. Amery (Under Secretary for the Colonies) and Mrs. Amery, Sir Thomas and Lady Fisher, Dr. G. C. Creelman (Agent-General for Ontario), Mr. Stanley Elkin, M.P., and Mrs. Elkin, Sir Harry and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lefroy, Major Ewan Moore, and Messrs. G. T. Milne, F. W. Field, E. T. Scammell, E. Salmon, W. L. Griffith, W. Phillips, E. C. Gill, W. L. Payne, S. Pardoe, T. T. Champion, A. H. Bate, S. L. Furniss, E. Head, G. Denny, H. G. Dring, J. A. C. McConnell, F. J. Williams, C. W. Stokes, and F. A. McKenzie.

Dr. and Mrs. Reid returned by the *Olympic* on Wednesday.

CANADA'S UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Governor-General Advocates Research and Development.

The Duke of Devonshire, who delivered the inaugural address before the Royal Canadian Institute at Toronto last week, argued strongly for greater financial provision for research in Canada and greater attention to the development of Canadian industries and resources.

He pointed out (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that only a relatively small portion of the Dominion was now served by railways, and that there was every reason to believe that the vast regions stretching beyond the Arctic Circle possessed possibilities of the highest value. He deplored the appalling waste of these natural resources. The United States had still enormous natural resources, but so also had Canada, and these latter were as yet almost wholly untouched. If scientific research could be applied to the development of those resources, in ten years the developed wealth of the country would be increased some 300-fold, making the public debt an exceedingly easy burden for the Dominion, and rendering it possible to pay it off in a few years.

YOUNG EMIGRANTS.

Successful Orphans in Canada.

The Rev. G. V. Hudson, of Coleshill, Birmingham, arrived at Liverpool last Sunday from Canada by the C.P.O.S. liner *Melita*. He took out with him to Ottawa a party of 78 orphan boys and girls, whose ages ranged from six to fifteen. Since the Catholic Emigration Society was formed, sixteen years ago, nearly 5,000 children have been sent to the Dominion, and 98 per cent. have "made good." There were ten approved applications from prominent Canadian citizens for each child in the last party that reached Ottawa. The boys are taught farming and the girls domestic duties.

On October 30 Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Canadian Forces, unveiled a memorial tablet at St. George's Home, Ottawa, to the honour of the old boys who were killed in the war. St. George's Home is the distributing centre of the Catholic Emigration Society. About 1,200 of the old boys enlisted, and out of this number 78 were killed on active service.

On Armistice Day aboard the *Melita* everything came to a standstill for the sacred two minutes, and a special short service was held, at which the purser (Mr. D. Fishwick, R.N.R.) officiated, and the Rev. G. V. Hudson delivered a short address. Afterwards the National Anthem was sung.

The voyage was so wonderfully calm that a dance was arranged each evening, which the passengers looked forward to with keen interest.

The find of a large quantity of mica is reported by Major H. G. Forster and some other ex-soldiers who have been prospecting in British Columbia.

The net National Debt of the Dominion of Canada decreased by \$2,634,000 in October. The revenue of the Dominion for the seven months ended October 31, amounted to \$180,000,000, more than \$21,000,000 in excess of that for the corresponding period last year.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Fluctuations in a Year's Production.

A return issued from Ottawa, showing Canada's fishery production in the year 1919, states that the total value of fish marketed fresh and of fish products is given as \$56,485,579, compared with a value of \$60,250,544 for 1918. Sardines and herrings showed the largest decreases both in value marketed and quantity caught. The catch of haddock, halibut and cod was greater in 1919 than in 1918, while the value marketed was less. Salmon, lobsters and mackerel showed increases both in quantity caught and in value marketed.

British Columbia fisheries had a value of \$25,301,607, which is a decrease from 1918 of nearly two million dollars. Nova Scotia fisheries were valued at \$15, 171,920, a slight increase over 1918. Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases in value, while New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Yukon showed decreases.

Of the principal fish products, canned salmon is given at 1,394,215 cases valued at \$13,442,140 in 1919, a slight decrease both in quantity and value from 1918. Canned lobsters were reported at 123,759 cases valued at \$4,095,934 in 1919, compared with 107,812 cases valued at \$2,254,690 in 1918. The quantity of canned sardines was 119,225 cases valued at \$593,811 in 1919, compared with 177,103 cases valued at \$1,227,988 in 1918. Increases in quantity and market value are noted in dried cod and salted mackerel, and decreases in green salted cod and pickled herring. Of fish marketed for consumption fresh, the principal varieties in point of value were halibut, 240,723 cwt., valued at \$5,114,416; salmon, 460,419 cwt., valued at \$3,824,158; white fish, 196,953 cwt., valued at \$1,845,854; lobsters, 85,340 cwt., valued at \$1,224,882. Other varieties which showed large quantities marketed for consumption fresh were mackerel, herring, cod, smelts, trout and haddock.

GENERAL BOOTH IN TORONTO.

Colonel Perry, of the Salvation Army, cables from Toronto that, although the receptions given General Booth in Montreal and Ottawa were splendid, they were eclipsed by the gatherings in Toronto. There was a monster parade, with 17 bands, 900 officers, and proportionally large number of soldiers. The General was received by the Mayor, and, with the aid of an electrically-operated voice amplifier, addressed the immense crowd which gathered in front of the City Hall. Five packed meetings were held in the Massey Hall, at which 462 people came forward and knelt at the penitential form. The General met his officers in Council, and placed before them the needs of the heathen world. As a result 46 volunteered for missionary work.

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Professor Joseph Adams, R.C.O. (70), a native of Birmingham, and well-known musician in the Maritime Provinces.

At Newcastle, N.B.—Mr. Dana J. Buckley (56).

At Quebec.—Col. W. H. Davidson, K.C. (59), formerly Crown Prosecutor; Mr. Alphonse Desjardins (66).

At Montreal.—Mr. Austin Mosher (58), for over 30 years a prominent and widely known member of the editorial staff of the *Gazette* (Sir George Foster, Senator White and Sir Louis Taiton were present at the largely-attended funeral); Mrs. Henry G. Vonnor (76), niece of the Hon. Peter McGill; Mr. David Tuff (74), the oldest member of the Customs branch of the Civil Service.

At Toronto.—Mr. Alfred Miers (65), magistrate, of Walkerton, Ont., a native of Scarborough; Flt.-Lt. John A. Ferguson, who was taken prisoner by the Germans; he was a son of the Rev. John Ferguson.

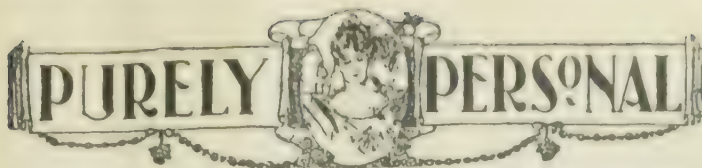
At Winnipeg.—Mr. P. C. McIntyre (66), ex-M.L.A. and postmaster for many years; Mr. W. M. Vidal, who settled in the Province after the Wolseley Expedition, in which he took part; Mr. W. T. Horley (60), a well-known real-estate broker. At Brandon.—Mr. John Cockburn Murray (87), a native of Aberdeen, and one of the pioneer settlers in Manitoba.

At Regina.—Mr. John H. Fraser (68), who settled at Qu'Appelle in 1882 and moved to Regina in 1907.

At Calgary.—Mr. William J. Moffatt (58), a well-known local financier.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PROHIBITION.

Sir Frank Barnard, formerly Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, interviewed with regard to the result of the recent referendum on the liquor question, said it was known that many Old Country families who had intended to migrate to British Columbia and settle down there permanently, had decided not to do so when prohibition came into force. This was considered a grave loss, for very many of these settlers were people of means and of exceedingly high standing. It was therefore felt, and quite rightly, that the removal of the present liquor restrictions would operate as a stimulus to encourage the migration of the better classes from England to British Columbia.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The three Canadian representatives to the League of Nations Assembly—Sir George Foster, the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, and the Hon. N. Rowell proceeded to Geneva last Saturday. They are accompanied by Mr. L. C. Christie, of the Department of External Affairs, and their respective secretaries, Messrs. Payne, Ahern, and Robertson.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in London, will sail from Quebec for Liverpool in the C.P.O.S. *Victorian* to-day (Saturday).

The Hon. R. A. Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, left for home by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France* on Tuesday.

Sir Thomas Fisher, manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Services, Ltd., in Europe, left for Canada on a brief business visit by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*.

The Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General, returned to Ottawa on November 1 from Spain, whither he went to represent Canada at the meeting of the International Postal Union in Madrid.

Viscount Burnham is to preside at a dinner, arranged by a committee representing the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Empire Press Union, to be given at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C., on November 29, to Sir Campbell Stuart on his appointment as managing director of the *Times*.

Miss Barbara Ross, daughter of Senator J. H. Ross, has sufficiently recovered from her sudden illness to be moved from the nursing home in London, and Mr. Ross is returning to Geneva.

Miss Margaret and Miss Elizabeth Doherty, daughters of the Rt. Hon. C. J. and Mrs. Doherty, have left Ottawa en route for France.

Commodore Æmilus Jarvis, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, has left New York on his schooner *Haswell* for an extended cruise among the West Indies during the winter.

Sir Frank Barnard, late Lt.-Governor of British Columbia, accompanied by Lady Barnard, is en route to England to spend the winter.

Col. E. W. M. Grigg, formerly of the staffs of the *Times* and the *Observer*, has been appointed Organising Representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in succession to Sir George Parkin, who has resigned that post, after holding it for eighteen years.

The King of Belgium has conferred on Mr. Godfroy Langlois, the Agent-General of the Province of Quebec in Belgium, the decoration of Chevalier de L'Ordre de Leonold, as a tribute to his activities in building up closer relations between Belgium and Canada, and also as a mark of sympathy from Belgium to the Dominion.

The engagement of Miss Marion Cook, of Montreal, to the Earl of Minto, which has just been announced, did not come absolutely as a surprise at Ottawa. Those close to Government House (says the *Ottawa Journal*) were aware of the romance between the friend of the Ladies Cavendish and the Duke of Devonshire's young Aide-de-Camp, and recently there were rumours of an engagement. Miss Cook has visited at Government House frequently, and the Ladies Cavendish have stayed with her at her home in



ENGAGED TO THE EARL OF MINTO.
Miss Marion Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cook, of Montreal.

Westmount. Being a very pretty, vivacious girl, she was popular at social events in Ottawa. Her acquaintance with Lord Minto began when he was Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. That was in the winter before last, when Lord Minto lived at Government House for several months. Since then the two have attended many functions of the season in both Montreal and Ottawa. Lord Minto was in England in the summer at the same time as his fiancée was visiting his mother, the Countess of Minto.

Mr. W. R. Little, of Ottawa, Canadian immigration agent for Eastern Canada, is at the Hôtel Victoria.

Major S. W. Pugh, of Adrian Court, Uxk., Monmouth, who is Inspector of Dominion Government Emigration Agencies in the United Kingdom and Europe, has been in London this week to consult Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Dominion Superintendent of Emigration.

Lady Fisher, wife of Sir Thomas Fisher, European manager of the C.P.O.S., is one of the stall-holders at the Gilbert and Sullivan Fair, in aid of the Girls' Realm Guild of Service, which is to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, on November 26 and 27.

Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, left Liverpool last week by the R.M.S. *Appam* for West African ports to look into the prospects for developing Canadian trade. Afterwards he will proceed to his headquarters at Cape Town.

Mr. Thomas Robb, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, has arrived at the Hotel Victoria, London, from the shipping conference at Geneva.

Among the departures by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on Tuesday were Mr. H. J. Cronyn, M.P., and Mr. Cronyn, Messrs. C. G. and J. G. Green-shields, Mr. P. E. Kellett, Sir Hornsby and Mr. J. A. Laporte, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Robins, Major S. C. and Mrs. Norworthy, Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harling, Mr. Robert Miller.

Mr. Percy Ellwood Corbett, B.A., of Balliol College, has been elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. A Rhodes Scholar from Nova Scotia, Mr. Corbett served in the war until 1918, when he was invalided. He was twice wounded and won the M.C. He obtained a first-class in Jurisprudence this year.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The Prince of Wales attended the marriage on Monday, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, W., of his Equerry, Captain the Hon. Piers Legh, younger son of Lord and Lady Newton, and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Shaughnessy, widow of Captain the Hon. Alfred Shaughnessy and daughter of the late Judge Bradford and Mrs. Bradford, of Nashville, Tennessee. Among others present were Lady Beaverbrook, Sir George McLaren, Brown, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mrs. Ernest Stuart.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at St. George's, Hanover Square, on Wednesday, December 8, at 2 p.m., between Denys Mavesyn Whitcombe, M.B.Oxon., elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Percival Whitcombe, of 69, Queen's Gate, S.W., and Miss Elizabeth Florence Veda Macpherson, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. David Macpherson, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Sir David Macpherson, of Chestnut Park, Toronto, and niece of Colonel W. Molson Macpherson, of Quebec, President of the Molsons Bank of Canada. Miss Veda Macpherson is staying at Brown's Hotel, Albemarle Street, until December 8.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, very quietly, at Folkestone, between Major-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., youngest son of the late Major-General John Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Thacker, Wimbledon, and the Hon. Mabel Louise Gye, Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen, second daughter of the late Captain H. F. Gye, M.V.O., R.N., Officer de la Légion d'Honneur, and of the Hon. Mrs. Gye, of 5, Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone, and granddaughter of the late General Viscount Bridport, G.C.B., Duke of Bronte.

At the home of the bride, 1904 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, Miss Chester Durand Thayer, daughter of the late Major Thayer, R.E., and Mrs. Thayer, of Calcutta, India, was married to Mr. David Cowper, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, England.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—In the presence of the staff of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of the Department, who is resigning to accept an important post with the British Empire Steel Corporation, was presented with a beautiful grandfather clock. The presentation was made by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, on behalf of the Department. Mr. Edwin Hawkins is now Acting Deputy Minister.

—Cohesion and co-operation to popularise the Order, to study political economy and the responsibilities of citizenship, were charges given the Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, in a fine address by Miss Joan Arnoldi, Toronto, the National President, at a luncheon given by the nine Chapters of Ottawa in the Château Laurier. Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire was present, and Lady Pope, Regent of the Ottawa Municipal Chapter, presided.

—Official sanction has been given to the naming of the Ottawa-Preseott road as the "Prince of Wales Highway."

When General Bramwell Booth spoke here in Dominion Methodist Church, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Devonshire, he attracted an audience such as has rarely been brought together in Ottawa.

—The San Francisco and McMurray Oil Refining Co., Ltd., with head office at Edmonton, Alberta, and a share capital of \$3,000,000, was incorporated during the week, the object of the company being to take over and work tar sand, petroleum, and natural gas leases.

—For the first time in years, All Saints' Day was not observed as a public holiday in the Dominion Civil Service. Parliament last session passed an amendment to the Civil Service Act cutting out a number of Church holidays, including All Saints' Day.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Government has appointed a Royal Commission to report upon the financial relations between certain Provincial Universities and the Province. The Commission consists of six members, as follows: The Rev. Canon Cody, former Minister of Education, Chairman; Col. A. P. Deroche, of Ottawa; Mr. T. A. Russell, of Toronto; Mr. C. R. Somerville, of London; Mr. J. Alexander Wallace, of Simcoe; and Sir John Willison, of Toronto.

—Building activities in Toronto during the past ten months of the present year have been on a much larger scale than at any time since 1912 and 1913, the record years, when the total value of new buildings erected exceeded \$27,000,000. The aggregate of 1920 to date is nearly \$23,000,000.

—Prices of hard coal in this city on November 1 ranged from \$16.50 per ton to \$22. A year ago the price was \$13 to \$13.50.

—An advance of 15 cents per 1,000 cub. ft. in the price of gas in this city will go into effect in December, when the price will be \$1.25 per 1,000 cub. ft. This is the second advance made by the Consumers' Gas Co. this year.

Mr. William Banks, editorial writer and former News Editor of the Toronto Globe, is leaving the staff, after 21 years' service, to take charge of the literary department of the British and Colonial Press, Toronto.

Ottawa's revenue from the Fish and Game Department of the Province for the year ending October 31 is \$100,000 in excess of the revenue for last year and greatly in advance of any other year in the history of the Department. This Department has been under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Works, but henceforth it will be under the guidance of the Hon. Hurry Mills, Minister of Mines.

HAMILTON. The Morning Times, which made its appearance for three days, has suspended publication owing to inability to meet the demands of the union of printers and because "events in the business world of late have developed so quickly and unexpectedly as to prejudice the successful operation of the enterprise which the company had undertaken."

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—It is announced that the Banque Nationale is opening branches in Brussels, Belgium, and Marseilles, France. This bank has already a branch operating in Paris, France.

—The date of the opening of the next session of the Provincial Legislature has been fixed for January 11.

—The Quebec Legislature will be asked to vote \$1,000,000 to McGill University.

MONTREAL.—A number of friends and military men attended the funeral, on October 28, of the late Lt.-Col. James Alexander Cantlie, late O.C., Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg. The funeral service was held at the residence of the father of the deceased officer, Mr. James Cantlie, Crescent Street.

—Major John F. Buckley, who recently resigned as Assistant Director of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, was the recipient of a travelling bag from branches of the Department. Dr. Lundon, the Medical Director, made the presentation.

—St. George's Church celebrated its jubilee last month. Fifty years ago this month the present church building was opened for divine service, the congregation being forced to abandon its original home, corner of Notre Dame Street and St. Michael's Lane, by reason of the western movement of the city's English-speaking population. In the 77 years of its existence St. George's has had but five rectors—the Rev. D. Leach, Archbishop Bond, Bishop Sullivan, Bishop Carmichael, and the present rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth.

—A part of the heavy iron cross on the top of the spire of the Christ Church Cathedral fell to the ground beside the church on October 30.

SHERBROOKE.—With the total for the nine months of the current year for building permits aggregating \$3,068,178, this city has made a record in construction, divided as follows: Industrial, \$1,170,500; business blocks, \$495,125; residences, \$757,558; schools and hospitals, \$645,000.

—The Church of the Holy Trinity, Trinity Square, which was erected through the munificence of Miss Lambert, afterwards Mrs. Swalo, an English lady, on the ground given by the McAuley family, and which was opened by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Strachan, first Bishop of Toronto, on October 27, 1847, held its anniversary services on October 31.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Province's potato crop this year will average about 50 barrels to the acre, according to the Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture, who said it is not more than 50 or 60 per cent., at the outside, of the usual yield in the potato-growing counties. An average yield has been regarded as about 100 barrels to the acre. There are many potato growers in Carleton and Victoria Counties whose crops will not pay their fertiliser bills.

—The appointment of the Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, former Minister of Lands and Mines, as Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, is gazetted.

The Water Power Commission is proceeding with development on the Musquash River in the County of St. John.

Premier Foster announces that the Hon. L. A. Dugal, of Edmundston, has retired from politics. He had been a member of the Government without portfolio since the formation of the Foster Government.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. Dufresne, of the Courtenay Works, states that in about three months the excavation in connection with the dry dock will have been completed. The breakwater, he said, would also be completed within three months, and good progress was being made with the dredging. From the dredging they are using the soil to reclaim about 25 acres of land which would be needed for the shops in connection with the dry dock.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The I.O.D.E. Conference, held here, succeeded in organising a Provincial Chapter of that Order. Mrs. A. W. MacDougald, Honorary Organising Secretary of the Province of Quebec and National Vice-President, explained fully the War Memorial scheme being carried out by the Daughters from coast to coast. The following officers for the new Provincial Chapter were elected: President, Mrs. Geoffrey Morrow; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Norwood Duffus, Mrs. B. Luelser, and Mrs. John L. McLeod; Secretary, Mrs. McKay Fraser; Treasurer, Mrs. Allan Duffus.

CHESTER BASIN.—Another fine fishing schooner, the *J. H. Sinclair*, was launched here on October 22, of the latest knockabout model, 136 ft. overall.

TRURO. The Nova Scotia College of Agriculture opened here with a senior class of 33 students.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. announces the establishment, in connection with the University of Manitoba, of a Fellowship for Scientific Research, for which the sum of \$1,500, beginning this year, will be allocated for ten years. The chief purpose of the award is the stimulation of research in all branches of science, pure and applied.

—Building permits issued from January 1 to October 31 total \$8,015,150, the greatest total for the corresponding period in any year since 1914, when the permits at October 31 were \$12,565,000.

—The resignation of Mr. Robert Ringland as Secretary of the Dominion Labour Party, and the appointment of Mr. Harold R. Maybank as his successor, has precipitated a violent dissension.

—The Government report states that October was a good month for fall ploughing. Winter feed is plentiful, while last year thousands of animals had to be slaughtered because of the scarcity.

—Lt.-Governor Sir James Aikins entertained at luncheon at Government House in honour of Capt. Evan J. Edwards, Chief Trade Commissioner for Canada. The guests were: The Hon. Edward Brown, Messrs. E. Parnell, J. H. Ashdown, R. Reid Dobell, W. P. Moss, G. W. Markle, Ljsgar Lang, F. Sparling, D. K. Elliott, W. E. Humphries, and L. B. Beale.

BRANDON. The police census for the city shows the population at present as 15,515. This is an increase since the last census was taken, and considerably over the census figures given out by the Assessor's Department.

—On October 29 more than 40 horses and the old Winter Fair building were destroyed as the result of a fire. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000. The horses belonged to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

—A petition to move the station of Knox, on the Grand Trunk, one mile farther east to a junction with the C.P.R., has been presented by the Brandon Board of Trade to the Railway Commissioners in Winnipeg.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Members of the medical profession in Regina have an association, and at a reorganisation meeting the following were elected officers and council:—President, Dr. D. S. Johnstone; vice-president, Dr. H. C. George; secretary, Dr. J. C. Beatty.

SASKATOON.—Mr. W. S. Woods, assistant superintendent of the local Branch of the Soldier Land Settlement Board at Calgary, has been appointed superintendent of the Saskatoon Branch of the Board. Mr. Woods enlisted in August, 1914, and served five years Overseas as a gunner in a Canadian

battery. He was gassed at Lens in 1917, and returned to Calgary in 1919.

WADENA. On October 29 fire, of unknown origin, wiped out a business block, the loss being estimated at \$200,000. By the blowing up of the Sterling Bank of Canada, a frame structure, the progress of the fire was stopped.

The town of Wadena has a population of 700, and is on the Canadian National Railway, 366 miles northwest of Winnipeg and 139 miles east of Saskatoon. The town has three churches (Anglican, Methodist, and Swedish Baptist), two banks, and a high and public school.

The business section will be rebuilt on a more permanent and extensive basis.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Faith in the genuineness of the Fort Norman oil strike is evidenced by the fact that several parties have left here for the new fields by dog team to stake claims in advance of the prospectors who will travel by the river route with advent of spring.

CALGARY.—One of the largest individual horse sales held in Alberta for several years was conducted by A. Layzell & Co., at the stockyards on October 25, when 600 heavy work horses were sold by Mr. Willis D. McLennan, of Airdrie. The average price realised for five- and six-year-old stock was from \$70 to \$175.

—Wage increases for day men of the Alberta coal mines, amounting to \$1.15 a day more for each man, were granted to the United Mine Workers of America by the coal operators, following negotiations.

—Hotel accommodation in the city is at a premium. Not only is the Palliser Hotel full every night, but arrivals in the morning are left on the waiting list. There is the same situation at the other hotels in the city.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—It is announced that out of 2,000 returned soldiers now located on British Columbia farms over 1,600 will meet their principal and interest payments this year, in spite of the adverse season there.

—British Columbia is to raise a \$5,000,000 domestic loan, the first domestic loan ever raised in this Province, according to announcement by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance. The proceeds of the loan will be used for good roads and buildings and extensions of the University of British Columbia.

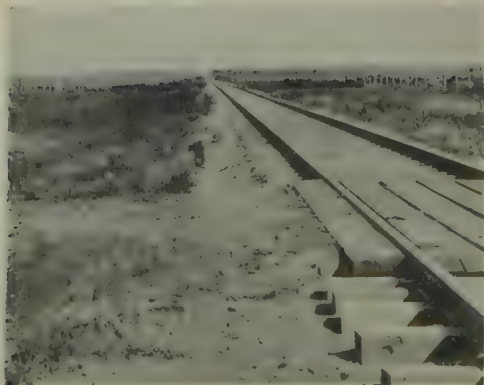
VANCOUVER.—The contract for the construction of a second class dry dock here by the firm of Coughlan & Sons has been executed by the firm and the Government. The latter grants a subsidy of 4½ per cent. for 35 years, on an outlay of \$2,500,000.

—Many new appointments have been made by the board of governors of the University. Professor Killam, acting head of the department of mechanical engineering, was granted leave of absence for one year, and Mr. C. A. Ryan, assistant professor, was appointed acting head. Mr. H. P. Archibald was appointed instructor in mechanical engineering for the term. Mr. A. Lighthall, B.Sc., Glasgow, and Mr. G. M. Irwin will be assistant professors of civil engineering for the term. Miss May MacKenzie, registered nurse, was appointed Red Cross instructor in public health. Mr. Thos. Patterson, M.A., Glasgow, was appointed instructor in mathematics.

—The officers of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society were re-elected for the coming year at the annual meeting of the Association, viz., Mayor R. H. Gale, Mr. John Ridington, Mr. Hogg, who were given power to add to their number to form the executive of the Association.

—The will of the late Richard Marpole, western executive agent of the C.P.R., who died June 8, shows estate the value of which is given as \$604,232.

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A CANADIAN NATIONAL TRAIN



A GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ENGINE OF THE "MIKADO" TYPE, NOW OPERATING ON THE C.N.R. SYSTEM.



A CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN DE

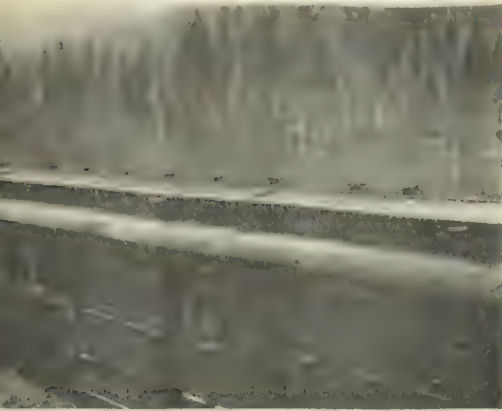


C.N.R. TUNNEL IN THE ROCKIES.
The train enters the tunnel on the upper grade and, making a circular twist a mile in length, emerges on the lower grade.



SURFACEMEN WITH THEIR HA

YS: Routes and Rolling Stock.



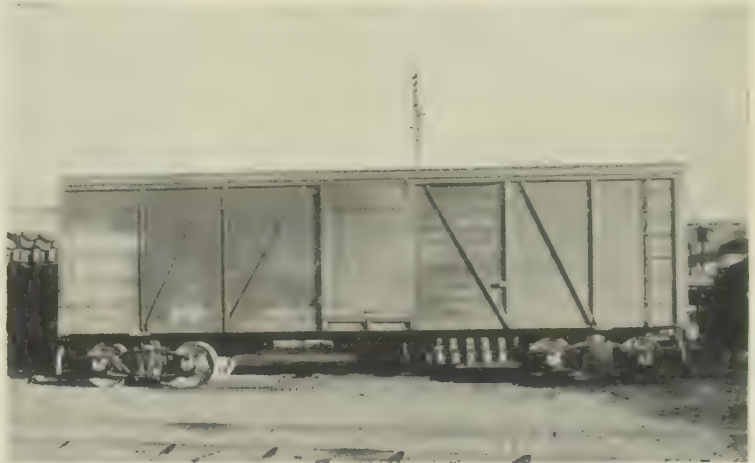
S¹ PASSENGER TRAIN



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THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



A DINING CAR ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Unknown Warrior.

'An unknown soldier! How many of them there were, their names mentioned in the casualty lists as 'missing'! How many mothers are there throughout the Empire mourning for sons whose fate they do not know! Their names came through as 'missing.' But here is balm for the hearts of the mothers of the unknown dead. The body of one of them will be buried in Westminster Abbey, where the great lie, with kings, with queens, with poets and with premiers. An unknown soldier! To fall in the mud of France or Flanders passed by by the living, hastily covered, forgotten—then to Westminster Abbey! But it is not the one unknown soldier who is glorified—it is the army of the unknown who perished in the course of their duty. Hereafter the mothers of those whose names were among the 'missing' may say to themselves: 'There may lie my boy, in Westminster Abbey!' Hereafter the 'missing' are no longer remembered as in unknown graves. The one in the Abbey will be the symbol of them all.'—*Vancouver World*.

After Two Years.

"Two years have passed by since we laid down our victorious arms. An army, unsurpassed in courage and undaunted heroism, has melted away on the mists of the morning, and the men who formed its ranks (save those who, will never return) are now striving to excel in the arts of peace no less than they did in the arts of war. Though we may have solved the problems of war we have not yet solved the problems of peace. There are still dark clouds in the industrial sky and we have many tortuous paths to tread before the roads are strewn with roses. There are sinister influences at work to spread discord and disruption within the very confines of our Empire. We must be prepared, not only to meet them, but to defeat them. We stood united in the days of war; united we must continue in the days of peace, and strive to build up a greater, grander and nobler nation for the generations yet unborn."—*Khaki Call* (Toronto: Army and Navy Veterans of Canada).

English-Speaking Immigrants Wanted.

"We want English-speaking immigrants; and unless all signs fail we can get them at present in very large numbers. British publications agree in saying that the desire to emigrate is general in the Old Country; and there is also agreement that Canada is a favoured land among those who look forward to new homes over the sea. Apparently the classes who are restlessly looking about for a chance to make new homes are not city dwellers who desire to find industrial or clerical employment in Canadian cities; they are men uprooted from their old connections by the war, who are fit for open-air life and are prepared to rough it—just the kind of men we need at this juncture in Canada."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Better Understanding.

"The number is increasing of those who preach the necessity of better relations between the two principal races in Canada. Almost every day one can read in the Press the opinion expressed, either in the Province of Quebec or in some other Province, to the effect that it would be most desirable to see the citizens of French origin in this country and those of English origin understand each other better and equally appreciate each other better. It is the wish of every true Canadian to see such a movement expand and embrace the masses in this country. Of course, to achieve the result which is sought by so many, the better understanding movement must lean upon a basis of mutual sincerity and frankness. It must be borne in mind that this national question must be absolutely free from any political influence in order to avoid a dismal failure of the desirable object in view."—*La Presse* (Montreal).

A Self-Reliant Canada.

"Those who talk of making Canada economically self-contained are looking backward, not forward. Canada was in that state before the white man found her. So were many other countries before the age of factories and steamships. Some remote lands, where the people wear animal pelts or nothing at all, and live on fruit and game, are still self-supporting. No doubt the Eskimos could survive without contact with the rest of the Dominion. There are departments of national life in which Canada can be more self-sufficient and self-reliant without reverting to the economic systems of the cannibals and the cave-men. Among her needs are a more distinctive Canadian culture, a stronger Canadian spirit, a higher pride in Canadian achievement, and a greater degree of encouragement for Canadian ability."—*Toronto Globe*.

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MANITOBA

CANADA.

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Manitoba in many ways is the Keystone Province of the Confederation. Its leading industry is Agriculture; and its loudest call is to men and women who intend to farm. To such Manitoba offers cheap, fertile soil; health giving climate, abundance of sunshine, assurance of generous crops, well organized markets, good schools, a virile type of rural life, and a good opportunity to succeed.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA.

THE MARKETING OF ONTARIO PRODUCTS.

The Hon. Manning Doherty on His First Visit to the Mother Country

PRIOR to visiting Scotland before returning to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last Tuesday, the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet, gave a representative of *Canada* at the office of the Agent-General of the Province, 163, Strand, London, W.C., a review of the work he had accomplished and the impressions he derived during his first visit to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Doherty reiterated the opinion expressed soon after his arrival (see *Canada*, October 30) that a great deal more could be done to increase the sale of Ontario-grown fruits and dairy products by a system of co-operation. He announced the intention of the Government to make next year a considerable experimental shipment of peaches in co-operation with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. "We ought," he said, "to be able to place our peaches on the market here within two weeks after leaving the orchards, in prime condition, arriving in September and the early part of October. As regards apples, we are making arrangements to have them

Ontario," continued Mr. Doherty, "to invade the British market with first-grade butter, but the present rates of exchange are proving a severe handicap to shipments. As regards cheese, I am satisfied that the situation is satisfactory as between producer, exporter and consumer, but consumption has shown a considerable fall."

The Cattle Embargo

Speaking of the embargo on cattle, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture said that he was still hopeful that the British Government would eventually deal with the question in a broader aspect. "It is now generally admitted," he said, "that the embargo is retained purely as a measure of protection, but its effect is most prejudicial to the interest of the Canadian farmer and the British consumer. We can provide and land at United Kingdom ports store cattle cheaper than the farmer here can provide the much-needed supplies. It seems to me most unfortunate and inconsistent that Canada as a part and parcel of the Empire, is not allowed to ship cattle, while countries in Europe, in which there is far greater risk of infection, are permitted to do so. Fine Friesian cattle—Holsteins, we call them—of higher grade than Britain is importing from European countries, can be supplied by Canada, which is admittedly free from disease, owing to our stringent regulations. Of course, I recognise that this question is a political one, and one to be dealt with, not by the Provincial Cabinets, but by our Federal Government, which undoubtedly received a distinct promise that after the war the embargo would be removed."

"During my visit I have met influential men of various parties. Government officials, importers, exporters, and financiers, from all of whom I have received the greatest courtesy and assistance. One of the most pleasant experiences was to hear the opinion of a well-known banker, who at one time rather looked askance at the business capabilities of a 'Farmer' Government, when he said that up to date the financial operations of the Drury Cabinet, of which I am a member, met with his entire approval, and had beneficially affected the value of Ontario securities on the London market."

Settlers' Passage Money.

Asked as to whether any definite steps were being taken to increase the assistance given by the Ontario Government towards the passage money of approved British settlers, Mr. Doherty replied that the matter would be further considered by the Cabinet upon his return. "In any case," he added, "it is only domestic help and *bona-fide* workers on the land that we shall, as a Government, encourage to come, though there are undoubtedly splendid opportunities for others, especially men with small or large capital, and even for certain types of skilled and unskilled labour. The product of such mines as the Hollinger and Dome can undoubtedly be increased by the influx of skilled miners, and the recent immigration of a considerable number meets not only with the approval of the Government, but with the sanction of our own Labour leaders, who realise that their experience will mean greater production and more mining work all round."

"As to the work of our able Agent-General, Dr. Creelman, and his staff, we aim at extending our propaganda campaign in the rural areas of Great Britain. Some fine films have just reached London from Toronto, which show the daily routine work of an average-sized Ontario farm from seed-time to harvest, and these will be widely exhibited and explained by practical agriculturists from our Province."

In concluding the interview, Mr. Doherty said: "This has been my first visit to the home of my ancestors, and a very delightful and informative experience, which I hope to repeat. Recently, some of us who have never had the opportunity of personally visiting the Motherland and seeing actual conditions for ourselves, have been alarmed by cables and letter-press largely emanating from sensational journals published across the line which circulate largely in Canada. I have been greatly struck by the solidarity of the people here, and their calm, stolid demeanour in the critical times we are passing through. We have our extremists in Canada, and, of course, I expected to find them here in greater number, but I go back feeling that here, as in Canada, the great mass of the nation is sane in mind and sound in heart."

—*—*—

Mr. G. Herbert Thring, secretary to the Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers, is to visit Canada in connection with the question of copyright.

A correspondent of the *Vancouver Herald* writes in view of the fact that Canada may be said to have her baptism of nationhood at the battle of St. Julien, August 23 and 24, 1915, St. Julien might be a fitting name for a saint of the Dominion, with April 22 as the day of his feast.



TOBACCO ON AN ONTARIO FARM.

handled co-operatively, if possible, through the ordinary recognised channels, but any attempt to corner or handicap our shipments may be met by the Government's opening suitable cold storage warehouses in the principal distributing centres in Great Britain. My enquiries and observations here have confirmed my belief that there is now a much too big and increasing margin between the price realised by the grower and that paid by the consumer."

Asked as to whether the coming control on apples here would affect Ontario exports, Mr. Doherty replied: "No, our trade is now on a sound basis; our fruit is known as well graded and of fine quality; it is only in regard to distribution and the allocation of profits that there is room for improvement."

Tobacco and Bacon.

Mr. Doherty went on to say that he had been studying the opportunities for the increasing output of Ontario-grown tobacco, which he found had been increasingly handicapped by the change in the smoker's habits in the last few years. "Now, 65 per cent. of all the tobacco imported, I am informed by reliable authorities, must be suitable for cigarettes. Ontario growers will have to try to adapt themselves to the altered conditions. Our speciality now is known as White Burley, of which sample shipments of this year's crop will arrive before the end of the year. With the preferential tariff of 32 cents per lb. which we enjoy, it is worth our growers' while to study the special requirements of the British markets. Hitherto our import here has been mostly used by cigar manufacturers."

Bacon was the next important Ontario export alluded to by the Minister, who said: "I have been trying to discover why it is that the reputation of Canadian bacon with British buyers is not what it was a few years ago. I have not only seen wholesale importers, but have had chats with customers in several retail shops. In many cases, no doubt, the cause has been poor condition, possibly due to transport and other handicaps caused by the war. Our bacon hog is as good as it ever was, and one of our first duties as a Government is to see that in Ontario the packers are not to blame. It is not so long ago that the British retail buyer confused inferior American bacon with Canadian, and it is unfortunate that, just when that prejudice was being overcome, and the difference in favour of the Canadian article was being recognised, there should have been a setback. We shall have to see that the good name of Canadian bacon is re-established."

NORTHERN MANITOBA.

A Territory with a Past and a Future Appeal.

An address on Northern Manitoba was given at the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in Winnipeg, by Dr. R. C. Wallace, Commissioner for that territory.

Northern Manitoba's mineral resources must be proved, said Dr. Wallace, and the development would, in the long run, take care of itself. The outlook for Northern Manitoba was good, and the development up to the present time had been sane. Further development for transportation and mining plant required time.

Dr. Wallace pointed out that Northern Manitoba had a two-fold significance and a two-fold appeal. In it were to be found the relics of an adventurous past, and it appealed as well in its future outlook, standing as it did on the threshold of industrial development, which might yet be of profound significance to the Province as a whole. Geologically the country represented very old territory, and historically the area was of unusual importance and significance.

Settlement and Trade.

In settlement and trade the territory relied in the main on the fur business, the winter fishing industry, lumbering and mining camps. The greater number of the settlements were clustered around the Hudson Bay Railway, with the exception of some old-established Hudson's Bay Company posts. The canoe was still the main medium of summer transportation, and in the winter the greater part of the travelling was still done by dog team. The school had found its way into all the settlements of importance, while here and there the telephone was utilised to aid communication.

Emphasising the importance of the Hudson Bay Railway in the future development of the territory, Dr. Wallace stated that much and very valuable work had been done at the terminals at Port Nelson, and that it was imperative that Canadian people should seriously consider the completion of this railway as soon as it could be accomplished.

The resources of the country during the fiscal year of 1919, he continued, represented an output of approximately 3½ million dollars. Almost half of this was represented by the fur business. The mining industry was responsible for \$700,000, and the rest was distributed among the other industries of the North. The important factor in the future development of the North would be the mining industry, which was, as yet, at an early stage of development. When a railway reached the Flin Flon property there would undoubtedly be developments of major importance in a copper industry in Northern Manitoba, and with this would be developed a gold mining industry throughout The Pas mineral belt.

Mining Prospects.

Several speakers dealt with the mines in Northern Manitoba.

Speaking of the Herb Lake district, Mr. F. J. Alcock, of the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa, said a considerable amount of development work had been carried out on a number of claims, and on one property (the Rex) a mill had been erected, and active mining carried on. There were a number of properties which offered good possibilities of being worked at a profit. The present high cost of labour and transportation had hindered development as yet. A possible solution of this problem was the amalgamation of several of the more important properties which lay close to one another on the East shore of Herb Lake, which would reduce the overhead cost of separate managements and decrease the actual cost of mining and milling by carrying on operations on a large scale.

Mr. J. P. Gordon described the geological formation of the Copper Lake district, and the mineral occurrences. He stated that with transportation facilities he was satisfied that the district could supply a large tonnage of low-grade ore of commercial value.

In discussing the Flin Flon ore body, Dr. Wallace laid stress upon the importance of the question of transportation. The property was sixty-eight miles from The Pas by air line, and a railway by the most feasible route would probably be eighty-five miles long.

Prof. J. S. de Lury, of Manitoba University, stated that wonderfully rich pockets of free gold had been discovered here and there throughout the Rice Lake district, and that promising samples had come from deposits distributed throughout the belt. The greater number of these rich pockets and these samples had come from the smaller veins, but excellent ones had been found in parts of some of the larger vein zones. In contrast with the amount of development work that had been done, the amount of sampling seemed surprisingly small. While rich samples were encouraging, they must be supplemented by careful sampling of the whole mineral deposit before mining operations were warranted. Such sampling was the most pressing need of the district.

OIL PROSPECTORS WARNED.

Plans are under way at Edmonton to establish an aerial service from that city to Fort Norman, 900 miles north, where it was recently announced that valuable oil discoveries had been made.

It is expected (says a *Daily Telegraph* cablegram) that the oil strike will be followed by a rush of prospectors, which will probably be marked by severe hardships owing to the remoteness of Fort Norman and the prospects of arctic winter weather. There are no means of communication except the Mackenzie River, which is already frozen. Warnings have been issued against prospectors trying to reach the country in the winter unless they are thoroughly prepared with ample winter supplies of provisions, while, owing to the fact that the existence of oil can only be proved by drilling to a depth of more than 600 ft., there is little chance of prospectors doing anything in the winter months.

— * * —

THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE.

The fourth number of the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* (issued under the authority of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association) contains useful summaries of the outstanding debates in the Parliaments of the Mother Country and the Dominions during June, July and August.

The main subjects to which the Canadian Parliament devoted its attention during these months were the British North America Act, the naval defence of the Empire, the Militia estimates, air policy, the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, the International Labour Bureau, trade with Russia, the shipbuilding industry, the coal situation, Dominion lands, the amendment of the Criminal Code, the insurance of returned soldiers, and an increased indemnity for Members of Parliament.

The *Journal* is of great usefulness to all concerned with public questions throughout the Empire.

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The newly appointed Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

For information and free booklets write:—

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BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

H.M. Commissioner in Toronto on the United Kingdom's Advantageous Position

MR. F. W. FIELD, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Toronto, who is at present paying a business visit to England, points out the United Kingdom's advantageous position as regards Canadian trade in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The position in exchanges is such that few countries find it possible at present to purchase from the United Kingdom, without the assistance of credits (says Mr. Field). Canada is able to pay cash for most of its requirements. The Canadian dollar being at a discount in the United States, many buyers in the Dominions have for the first time turned their attention to the possibility of securing their requirements in the United Kingdom. Trade connections, in various lines, had been so firmly established between Canada and the United States prior to the war that other sources of supply had not been seriously considered.

Any new volume of business secured by the United Kingdom now, because of this and other reasons, will probably remain with the United Kingdom if adequate steps are taken to strengthen commercial relations.

National Factors.

There are other good reasons why the cultivation of trade in that market should be undertaken at this time. Among them are:—(a) Substantial purchasing power; (b) increasing demand for goods; (c) preference (in many cases) for British-made merchandise; (d) strongly favourable sentiment; (e) desire to transfer purchases from foreign countries to the United Kingdom; (f) desire to develop inter-Empire trade.

The average resident in Canada spends money freely, and, generally speaking, purchases excellent quality. In the matter of dress, for example, the purchase of high-grade suitings, hosiery, underwear, neckwear, etc., is the rule. Silk, woollen and cashmere hosiery has an extensive sale among practically all classes of the population. English lines are popular. The exercise of the purchasing power is exceptionally free. In a number of lines, therefore, the Canadian market is one of considerable attraction to United Kingdom manufacturers.

The population is rapidly increasing, immigration naturally being an important factor. Canadian manufacturers are supplying a great many needs of their domestic market, and the Canadian people desire in most cases to purchase home-made articles. The Dominion, however, imports a large volume of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and certain raw materials, and will continue to do so.

It is unlikely to prove a satisfactory policy if many British firms decide not to establish or extend trade relations there because of the comparatively small population of the country and the contiguity of foreign competitors. The position is by no means hopeless, and the market is rapidly expanding.

In numerous trades the United Kingdom manufacturer has an excellent opportunity to secure business which will grow with the country. The important thing is to secure a footing in the market at the present time.

There has always been in the Dominion an appreciation of the quality of United Kingdom merchandise, and this has been enhanced during recent years. While the war burden of Great Britain gave an opportunity to certain foreign countries to secure a larger share of Canadian import trade, numerous importers wish to purchase their requirements in the United Kingdom more extensively than before the war. Assisting this position are the known quality of United Kingdom goods, the straightforward methods of our manufacturers and traders, and a marked desire on the part of Canada to increase Anglo-Canadian business. Because of the war and difficulties at home, it has not been possible in all cases, for United Kingdom firms to quote firm and attractive prices and deliveries. It is believed this situation is improving, and that already a more substantial share of the Dominion's import business is being obtained. With adequate attention to the market and the quotation of firm prices whenever possible, there appears to be no good reason why that share should not be materially increased.

Empire Trade.

During the past two years some Canadian import trade in the hands of foreign countries has been diverted to United Kingdom firms. There is a marked tendency to develop direct trading between the United Kingdom and Canada and British Empire points generally, eliminating foreign intermediary agencies. With British manufacturers making their purchases in the Dominions, and the importers of the Dominions extending their policy of purchasing requirements in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, a much greater volume of Empire trade may be built up within comparatively few years.

At present there is a comparatively quiet period in Canada in the matter of buying, but authorities are agreed that this will be of brief duration. With the assistance of the excellent harvest and of the receipt of funds from other natural resources, it is probable substantial buying will be resumed early in 1921.

Visits to Canada.

Many United Kingdom manufacturers have visited Canada this year to acquire first-hand knowledge of the market and to interview suitable local agents. These visits are very desirable, and it is to be hoped that they will be more numerous in future years. They assist the manufacturer to take the proper steps to secure the largest possible amount of business in the market. They are also of help in their application to reports received by manufacturers and merchants from the Department of Overseas Trade and its overseas officers. The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Toronto in September was an important factor strengthening Anglo-Canadian and inter-Empire trade relations. British trade in Canada would be assisted by the visit of a greater number of United Kingdom trade and industrial delegations to the Canadian market from time to time.



MISS FRANCES BIDEN'S PARTY OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS FOR SASKATCHEWAN, WHO LEFT BY THE WHITE STAR LINER "MEGANTIC."

Certain United Kingdom firms may, with advantage, consider as to whether their agency requirements in Canada should continue to be treated as part of their United States agency requirements. A British firm with branch work in the United States recently established a branch in Ontario, and another British house who, until recently, dealt with its Canadian business at the New York branch, has just established a Canadian branch in Ontario. The tendency of United States firms with trade connections in Canada is to establish separate units in the Dominion, either branch works, offices, or agents, to deal with their Canadian trade.

Generally speaking, sufficient catalogues and trade literature of British manufacturers and trade directories of the United Kingdom are not finding their way to Canada. On the other hand, the market experiences no lack of such information from our competitors. Considerably more advertising by British firms generally might be carried on in the Dominions, with advantage to British trade.

Those British firms desirous of establishing trade connections in Canada should choose the present as probably the best time for effecting the preliminary work necessary to enter that Overseas market. It is a question whether in the general reconstruction of export trade which has been in progress since the signing of the Armistice, adequate attention has been paid by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to the possibilities of the Canadian market. To those United Kingdom firms who have recently commenced exporting to Canada or are seriously contemplating the possibility of selling their goods in that market, Mr. Field makes a number of suggestions as to the manner of conducting business which may be of interest.

Unless otherwise stipulated, it is desirable for quotations to be on the basis of c.i.f. Canadian port, and not f.o.b. United Kingdom port. Quotations in Canadian currency are to be preferred.

Canadian importers generally prefer to deal directly with the manufacturer, and indent business is unusual. Local representation by a manufacturer's agent is consequently desirable. At the present time Canadian purchasers are strongly adverse to dealing with United Kingdom firms through an American house, and a greater volume of business is likely to be secured in Canada by direct representation. Owing to the extent of the Dominion, it is a question for consideration whether the territory should not be divided among two or more agents.

Complaint is made that annoyance and unnecessary expense are caused by delay in delivery of a bill of lading, forwarded with a draft through a bank. Prompt delivery is an important factor in securing business, and in view of the unavoidable delay arising from ocean transport in the case of United Kingdom goods, which require to be shipped and cannot be supplied from stocks held locally, it is essential that avoidable delay should be eliminated.

Terms vary with the class of commodity concerned, but credit is usually expected. In the steel industry, for instance, the most customary and generally accepted terms among United States of America houses doing business with Canada are 2 per cent. for cash in 30 days, or net in 60 days. The method of collecting bills by sight or demand draft against documents is unusual among American shippers, and any such stipulation by a United Kingdom firm may lead to the business being placed elsewhere.

— * * —

EX-SOLDIER'S SUCCESS AS FARMER.

Mr. J. E. Fagg, who was noted for his courage when a member of "Princess Pat's," has achieved a remarkable success on the land in spite of the fact that he knew practically nothing of farming when he was demobilised. Mr. Fagg decided (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News Agency) that there was nothing to be gained by a clerical life, and having mastered the theory of soil cultivation he bought on credit from the Government 160 acres of land. He built a house on the land, got a team of horses and farming implements, also on Government credit. The Soldier Settlement Board then lost touch with him until they received a letter in which he said:— "I put in 110 acres of wheat last spring and I harvested 30 bushels to the acre. My total crop will be 3,300 bushels. If I sell it at only \$2 a bushel I will receive \$6,600, and I expect to sell it for more.

"I got my land for \$20 an acre, and the Government gave me 25 years in which to pay for it. I can pay for my land and all the improvements on it this year with my one crop of wheat."

* * *

According to a Press message from Winnipeg, 20,000 Galicians will return home this winter from Western Canada, if they can secure steamship accommodation. They have heard it reported that Galicia intends taking a plebiscite to determine whether to join the British Empire, and they wish to take part in the voting.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada entertained as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

— Chambers & Co. —

Chambers's Journal is always Imperial in its outlook, and Canadians will be much interested in the article in the November issue on "British Flax for British Linnen," by Alfred S. Moore, M.P., who shows how extremely valuable to the Empire this industry might be made if proper encouragement were given to flax-growers in the Overseas Dominions, and draws attention to the success which has already attended the industry in Ontario. Another contribution which will specially appeal to Canadians is Victor Rousseau's account of "Wolfe's Lost Highlanders"—the men who made and saved Canada for Britain, and from whom so many French-Canadians are descended. "Voiled Kafirstan," by Ikbal Ali Shah, throws light upon that land of mystery which lies to the north-east of the Khyber Pass, and upon the primitive ways of life of its v.rile people; while "From the Pic'sle," by Bart Kennedy, gives a vivid picture of a sailor's life—a life "at once vague and definite, and hard and cruel and beautiful." Conditions in Japan and Russian Tartary in the early 'seventies are graphically portrayed by C. E. Gifford, C.B., R.N., in "The Recollections of a Naval Secretary," and the fiction, which well maintains its usual high standard, includes stories by R. S. Warren Bell, F. St. Mars, Robin Forsythe, and Andrew W. Arnold.

"Englishwoman."

That women shall have their due part in the social reconstruction that lies before the nation is one of the aims of the *Englishwoman*, and the striking success of police-women, described by Vera Loughton, M.B.E., in this month's number, shows one direction in which they can work to this end. The delightful "Memories and a Market Garden," by Stephen Gwynne, are concluded, as also are the articles by S. E. White, M.B., on the dangers incurred by patients who trust themselves to the protection of the Lunacy Laws. "The Interest of Twenty Pfennigs," by Rowland Grey, tells of the sadness and desolation of war's aftermath in Belgium. The glorious Hill 60 is described as "a little hill indeed to take pride of place among mountains, still commanding treeless maple copse, with the story of Canadian valour written across it in letters of blood, and those wide spaces of which every inch has a story stirring the heart like a trumpet." Olive Hockin contributes "Notes from a Devonshire Holding"; there is a quaint little love story by Thomas Moulst; and the reviews of books and the drama are interesting and helpful.

"Nineteenth Century and After."

Several of the outstanding questions of the day are discussed in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, which presents in its current number a particularly varied and attractive list of contents. Starting out, in "Women and Civilisation," with the assertion that "the strangest feature of masculine intelligence is Man's abysmal ignorance on the subject of Woman," Mrs. Webster comes to the conclusion that "it is as the Inspirer of Man that Woman has played her greatest part in the scheme of things . . . the civilisation of every country is determined by the influence women exercise over its social order, not merely in the matter of outward refinement, but in the region of intellectual and spiritual aspirations." "The National Wage Position" is examined by Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., who suggests that the solution of the problem lies in "adapting the wage system to the altered conditions of industry and society rather than in smashing it up and trusting to chance and the imaginative ingenuity of discordant doctrinaires to evolve something better out of its ashes." In "The Safeguard of Europe" G. A. B. Dewar warmly defends the Treaty of Versailles, holding that if it is suffered to "lapse or degrade," we may be plunged again into war and chaos. The German view of the

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FOR SALE, RUBBER ESTATE, 147 acres, fourteen miles from Matale Station. Good soil throughout for growth of Para rubber. Good labour supply. Estimated crop 1920, 7,000 lb.; 1921, 11,000 lb.; 1922, 16,000 lb.; 1923, 18,000 lb.; 1924, 23,000 lb.

Price £10,000, including mortgage £3,500, repayable in two years. Present superintendent would remain to manage if required.

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INDIA.—TEA AND COFFEE PLANTATION for SALE, Malabar District, Southern India, 400 acres, 300 acres planted with coffee and 120 with tea. Water in abundance. Lake in centre of plantation. Excellent bungalow; garden planted with orange trees. Dwelling places for 300 coolies. Stabling for horses and cattle. Second bungalow commenced to be built in 1914. Building material still on ground. Average crop 25 to 30 tons coffee. Price £10,000. Partnership offered half share, £5,000, in this property.

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disarmament of Germany is given by Princess Blucher. Sir Thomas Barclay sets forth M. Millerand's programme; Moreton Frewen deals with "The Structure of Empire Finance" in an article with which we intend to deal more fully later; and General Sir O'Moore Creagh examines and partly criticises the Indian Army Board's report. Major-General Sir George Aston writes on "A Dry-Fly Day"; and there are several attractive articles of a more literary character.

"United Empire."

The November issue of *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institution, has an appropriate frontispiece in a Royal group

FLORIDA. THE RIVERA DE AMERICA. THE LAND OF SUNSHINE. Those wishing to obtain INFORMATION and to visit ORANGE GROVES, FRUIT FARMS, and charming RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, for SALE, apply to COLONIAL EXCHANGE AND LAND AGENCY, LTD., as above.

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FARM for SALE.—Oleondo River, twelve miles from Kilgill, on the Uganda Railway, 104 miles from Nairobi, altitude 7,500 ft., 940 acres; splendid water supply; good climate; good dwelling house, outbuildings, labourers' quarters; working oxen; all necessary farming implements. Owner, English gentleman, now in England, returning B.E.A., January, Price £5,500. Highly recommended as a good investment.

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taken on the return of the Prince of Wales from his Australian tour. A sketch of this tour is given from the pen of J. Saxon Mills. Ethel McPherson describes some letters written by Admiral Van Hoern and his wife, which give a picture of life at the Cape in 1710. Full reports are given of Dr. Augusto Bartolo's paper on "Malta and Sea Power," and the farewell luncheon to the Earl of Strathbrooke and Sir Matthew Nathan on their appointment as Governor of Victoria and Queensland respectively.

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Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

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Canada.—3½ p.c., 1909-34 Reg., 73; 3 p.c., 1938, 63½; C.P.R. 3 p.c., 1938, 63; 2½ p.c., 1947, 53½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 62; 4½ p.c., 1881, 88½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 83½; 5 p.c., 1888, 93½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-78, 61.
Ontario.—4 p.c., 1947, 73½.
Quebec.—3 p.c., 1937, 61½; 4½ p.c., 1954, 76; 4 p.c., 1934, 83.
Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c., 1954, 77½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34 Reg., 83; 4 p.c., 1923, 127½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 113.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 92½; 1928-37, 90; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 88.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1929-49, 78; 1930-51, 93; 1932-52, 85½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 91; 1923-53, 92½; 1953, 77½.
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Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 90.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 47; 4 p.c., 1932, 76; 4 p.c., 1943-50, 62½; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 69½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-53, 92.
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St. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 66½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1936, 71½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 72.
Vancouver & Dist. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 63; 4 p.c., 1932, 73; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 59½; 4 p.c., 1950-12, 58½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65½; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 122½.
Victoria, B.C.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 67½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 78; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 68½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 76½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Watway.—5 p.c., 70½.
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Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 66.
Can. Northern—Ont., 3½ p.c., Dom., 60; Pac., 4 p.c., 1950, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 75; Que., 4 n.c., 63½; 4 p.c., 1930, 96; 4 p.c. Perp., 55½; 3 p.c., 1953, 51½; 4 p.c. Min., 105½; 4 p.c. Land, 100½; 4 p.c. Alta., 64½; 4 p.c. Sask., 64½; 4 p.c., 1934, 38; 5 p.c. Land, 93.
Can. Pacific.—171; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 69½; 4 n.c. Perp., 66; Algonia, 5 p.c., 78½; Land. Reg., 176; Spe. Inv., 6 p.c., 10 yr., 140.
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Calgary and Edmonton.—8/-.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40½.
Can. N. West. Com.—35.
Can. Northern Prairie.—29/6.
Can. Land.—4/-.
Hudson's Bay.—6 19-32; Pref., 74/4½.
San Antonio.—28½; Deposit Recept., 30.
Trust & Loan of Can.—12/10½.
Union Bank of Can.—36 1-16.
Western Can. Land.—1/-.
Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algonia Steel Bds.—51½.
Can. Vickers.—89.
Dom. Steel.—65½; 6 p.c. Pref., 75.
Lake Superior.—14½; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 82; Income Bds., 59½.
Western Can. Coll.—95½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Bell Telephone of Can.—116½.
Brazil Traction.—43; Pref., 80½.
B.C. Elec.—Ord., 59½; Pref. Ord., 58; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 58; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 57½.
Cities Service.—Com., 412.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 67½.
Can. Gen. Elec.—Com., 113; 7 p.c. Pref., 110½.
Elect. Div. of Ont.—5 p.c. Bds., 118.
Kaministiquia.—Cap., 111; Bds., 94½.
Montreal L. H. & Power.—4½ p.c. Bds., 1932, 106.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922, No. 1, 4600, 109½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. G. Bds., 73½.
Shawinigan.—123½; Bds., 130½; S.F.G. Bds., 123½.
Toronto Power.—60.
Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c., 44.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp., 42½.

Mines

Kirkland Lake, 1919—4/10½.
Mining Corp. of Can.—7/9.
Mond. Nickel.—43/9; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19/6; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 16/1; 6 p.c. Rev. Debs., 81½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—103; Pref., 116; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 100.
Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—27/1½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfield.—Com., 12/9; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 13/3.
B.C. Breweries, 1918.—6 p.c. G. Bds., 90; Ord., 40/1½.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 110½; 6 p.c. Bds., 115½.
Can. Car.—40; 7 p.c. Pref., 104½; 6 p.c. Bds., 103.
Can. Steamships.—Voting, 73½.
Can. Cotton.—Bds., 93½.
Can. West Lumber.—Debs., 63½; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 16; Com., 1/4½.
Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 72.
Dom. Canne.—S.F.G. Bds., 111 9-16.
Dom. Glass.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 98½.
Dom. Textile.—6 p.c. G. Bds., "C," 118½.
Furness-Withy.—29/9; Pref., 7.
Impl. Tob. of Can.—Ord., 20/3.
Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 116½.
Montreal Cotton.—Debs., 86½.
Marconi of Can.—8/3.
Price Bros.—Bds., 94.
Riordan Pulp.—Pref., 106.
Simpson, Robert.—Pref., 92.
Spanish River & Pulp.—Prefd., 107½; 6 p.c. Bds., 118½; Com., 105.

AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC.

The following figures have been issued by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics with regard to agriculture in the Province:—

Last spring there were 222,045 acres sown in wheat, as compared with 251,069 in 1919; 2,205,908 acres of oats, as compared with 2,141,107 in 1919; 194,444 acres of barley, as compared with 234,892 in 1919; 28,462 acres of rye, as compared with 33,481 in 1919; 310,692 acres of potatoes, as compared with 315,590 in 1919; 4,318,321 acres of hay and clover, as compared with 4,299,360 in 1919; 86,833 acres of fodder corn, as compared with 74,007 in 1919.

There were 433,199 horses last year, as compared with 463,902 in 1919; 1,030,809 milch cows, as compared with 1,056,347 in 1919; 1,101,403 of other cattle, as compared with 1,213,297 in 1919; 1,051,982 sheep, as compared with 1,007,425 in 1919; 836,431 swine, as compared with 935,425 in 1919; 3,177,402 hens and chickens, as compared with 3,457,480 in 1919; 360,458 other kinds of poultry, as compared with 351,480 in 1919.

The newly-established weekly steamship service between Halifax, N.S., and St. John's Newfoundland is being run by the *Canadian Miner*, *Canadian Sealer*, and *Canadian Warrior* of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Mr. C. A. Havea, general traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways, says: "We are trying to encourage trade between Canada and Newfoundland through improved freight facilities, and we believe there is a tremendous field to be developed if merchants and manufacturers of two countries seize the opportunities offered."

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Wednesday, Dec. 1
Ticket Day, Friday, Nov. 26
Thurs., Nov. 25, Pay Day, Fri., Nov. 26

THIRDMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has had a disappointing week. Business has remained on an attenuated scale, and the continued rush of big new capital issues has adversely affected general conditions. The instability of the foreign exchanges also remains a factor of unsettlement, though this influence has been rather less to the front than was recently the case. Gilt-edged issues on the whole have held their ground fairly well, despite some tightening in the money market. Among home rails, however, there has been a steady decline from day to day owing to neglect, and on balance falls range into one or two points among the principal stocks. Dollar securities after a further advance in sympathy with the New York exchange have suffered a fairly pronounced setback owing to a reaction in Wall Street values. South American rails have displayed irregularity, but both the Argentine and Mexican groups have been cheerful at times.

In the foreign market there has been a lack of stability. French loans are drooping again. Japanese issues are under the recent best and Mexican loans after their recent improvement are under best on profit taking. Kafirs were chilled by indifferent October output and native labour figures and as regards other mines diamonds have been sold from Paris, but Barriers have experienced an improvement on the resumption of work after the two years' strike. Oil shares have been lacking a fresh lead, and prices have sagged off in places, though specialities hold firm. Rubbers remain heavy with the staple, and industrials have been irregular. Courtaulds have advanced on the share bonus.

Among Canadian securities the general tone has been irregular with a downward tendency sometimes predominating, as elsewhere. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have marked time. The Fours hold at 71½ and the 4½ per cents. at 88.

In the railway group Canadian Pacifics after a break to 170 are over lowest, but about 10 points down at 172½. Grand Trunk junior stocks have rallied fractionally, but the 1st Preference at 40½ is 1 down.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have eased ½ to 6 7/16.

The industrial group has often lost ground. Dominion Steels at 63½ are 3½ down. Lake Superior have fallen 1 to 14½, and Canadian General Electrics have given way 4½ to 114½. Canada Cements at 67½ are 4 down. Canadian Cars have fallen 6 to 42½, and the Prefd. 11½ to 99½, whilst Cockshutt Plow Prefd. have marked as low as 72. Shawinigan Water at 125½ is 6½ down, while Spanish River Pulp prefd. has given way as much as 13 points to 107½. Brazilian Tractions have shed a fraction at 44½, but among Mexican traction issues there have been numerous gains of 1 to 5 points.

Canadian silver mining shares have remained quiet, and there is no change in the quotation for Mining Corp. of Canada.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, November 5

October achieved the distinction of being the dullest month of the year so far on the local Stock Exchange. The market weakness has now continued for about two months and no let up to the process of liquidation is evident as yet. In fact the weakness was more apparent yesterday than ever, and extended practically throughout the list.

The paper stocks, which seem temporarily to have lost all the glamour which surrounded them formerly, were in the forefront of the decline, Weyagmuck losing 7 points and Laurentide 6½, while Brompton, the Spanish Rivers, Riordon and Abitibi were all marked down. The decline embraced such favourite stocks as Pennans and Asbestos, and practically the only industrial which was on the gaining side was Cement, which was marked up 1½.

The price pendulum has now swung very far indeed from the position last summer, when everyone was enthusiastically acquiring stocks at high and rapidly rising prices. Current comment on the situation suggests that although a number of stocks have lately reached their lowest prices of the year, the bottom may not have been reached even yet. New York has exercised a strongly depressing influence upon the local market, and the depression of prices through liquidation continually uncovers fresh weak accounts. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the long sustained slump has now brought prices down to a point where only scarcity of money prevents buying on a large scale. It is said that a big short interest exists, the effect of which must soon come into play. Meanwhile it would seem as if investment buying, inspired by the attraction of low prices, should presently call a halt to the decline, which would seem to have more than sufficiently discounted any trade changes present or imminent. It is remarked that conditions in many of the great industries, pulp and paper for one instance, do not warrant pessimism. Excellent profits are being earned, and there is no apparent reason to fear cutting of dividends. Probably any considerable improvement in the supply of money would change the trend of business directly, but I suppose that can hardly be looked for until the marketing of the crop is more advanced.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Alberta was 6½, Manitoba 4½, Pref. 4½, Atlantic Steam 72, Benzonian Lumber, 5½, B.C. Lumber, 43½, Brompton 4, Cement, 54, Pref. 51, Bismarck 71, Pref. 72, Smithers, 22, Dom. Steel, 50, Dom. Glass, 40, Dom. Steel, 40, Laurentide, 94, Montreal Paper, 10½, 46, Nat. Biscuits, 44½, Ogden, 290, Ontario Steel, 62, Pennans, 120, Quebec Rly., 23, Riordon, 101, Shawinigan, 104½, Spanish River, 32½, Pref. 37, Steel of Canada, 62, Toronto Rly., 43, Weyagmuck, 124. As I have remarked before, the bank stocks do not reflect the weakness so prevalent in other securities.

Among bank stocks in which transactions have taken place during the past few days, Commerce at 160, Merchants 172, Montreal 160, Nova Scotia 265, Royal 206, and Trust 140, are all well above their prices of a month ago. I may note here that the Union Bank has just declared a bonus of 2 per cent. payable with the regularly quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on December 1, thus following the example of others of the big banks which have already declared similar bonuses.

— * —

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Over \$1,000,000,000 is now invested in Canadian publicly-owned utilities.

British Columbia mills are now turning out over 550 tons of pulp and paper daily.

Western Canadian grain growers are doubtful if they can organise a plan for co-operative marketing of this year's Western grain crop.

Mr. George E. Shortt, who has been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in Holland, has taken up his duties at Zuidplak 26, Rotterdam, this week.

Exports of grain through the port of Montreal this year up to October 30 amounted to 39,300,000 bushels, an increase of more than 9,000,000 bushels over last year's figures.

Business conditions in Canada are fairly satisfactory, and bank clearings for the first week in November were 21 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.

It is probable that a British Trade Commissioner will be stationed at Vancouver. At present Mr. L. B. Beale, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, is the only Commissioner in the territory west of Port Arthur.

For the purpose of encouraging trade, the West India Commissioner in Canada suggests that a West Indian official should be attached to the Imperial Commissioner's office at Montreal; the suggestion is being considered.

— * —

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Sperring & Co. announce the operations of the above for September as follows:—Total sales amount to \$177,885, an increase of \$67,872; net profits, \$33,124, a decrease of \$16,238. During the month 9,615 barrels were sold, compared with 7,071 a year ago.

Manitoba South-Western Colonisation Railway.—The coupon of the First Mortgage bonds payable December 1 will be paid on and after that date, in London, at the office of the Swiss Bank Corporation, 43, Lothbury, London, E.C., at the rate of 46 1½d. per dollar, or in New York, at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 64, Wall Street, at the option of the holders.

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Paid-up Capital - \$4,095,580 18 2
Reserve Fund - \$410,958 18 2
Assets under Administration \$18,275,599 15 9.

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W. A. Meldrum, General Supervisor.

Montreal Branch: J. D. G. Klippen, Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (30th Sept.

1920) - \$205,000,000.

Special Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A notice issued this week announces that a meeting of the holders of the 12-year 6 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds of the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Co. is to be held on December 14 to consider offers to purchase the property forming the security for the bonds and to consider also sundry resolutions arising out of the involved condition of the company's affairs. For some years now there has been in connection with this company such a clash of apparently conflicting interests that it has been difficult to ascertain just what the position is. What with the interests of the company, and of the Empire Trust Co., of New York, of the bondholders, and of the group represented by Mr. J. H. Dunn, what with the receivership and the litigation, it is probable that few, if any, of the individual bondholders have been able to form an opinion of much value as to what their bonds are really worth. It is to be hoped that some of this obscurity will be dispelled at the meeting now announced. Apparently the negotiations by the receiver have resulted in at least one definite offer to purchase the property. The notice does not disclose any figures or conditions in connection with this offer or offers, nor from what quarters they arise; doubtless this will be stated at the meeting. The resolutions proposing that the litigation instituted by Mr. J. H. Dunn shall be compromised by the admission of the £150,000 par value of 7 per cent. promissory notes made by the company and held by Mr. J. H. Dunn and his associates, to rank *pari passu* with the 6 per cent. bonds as though they were part of that issue, will be noted in this connection.

* * *

Meanwhile, the rise during the past few days in the market value of the bonds—which from 23½ a fortnight ago have risen to 30 at time of writing—seems to indicate a general market opinion that any genuine prospect of realisation should be a happy issue out of the bondholders' difficulties.

* * *

The strong statement by the Hon. W. D. Reid, in his speech at the Royal Colonial Institute luncheon on Monday last, that investors in the securities of the railways included in the Canadian national system may have every confidence in the safety of their capital inasmuch as they now have the backing of the Government of Canada, is both pleasant and timely. It follows most usefully the views expressed by Mr. Mitchell, vice-president of the C.N.R. system, which was alluded to in *Canada* two weeks ago. Though Mr. Reid, presumably, was expressing his personal views rather than declaring the definite policy of the Government, such a statement coming from the Minister of Railways naturally carries great weight and will give a good deal of comfort to holders of the bonded securities of the companies, to which his remarks in this connection doubtless had special application. A report of Mr. Reid's address will be found on another page.

* * *

The bondholders of the Western Power Co. of Canada, at their meeting on November 1, approved, by a substantial majority of the bonds outstanding, the proposal to waive certain provisions of the trust deed in exchange for a guarantee by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. of the principal and interest of the bonds. It is believed that this guarantee will materially augment the value of the bonds. Doubtless the bondholders will be informed in due course of when and where the guarantee will be formally attached to the bonds.

* * *

For some time past it has been understood that, following the example already set by some of the other big pulp and paper companies—including Laurentide, Riordon, Price Bros., and Brompton—the Wayagmack Pulp and Paper Co. would reorganise its share capital. The proposals of the directors in this connection are now announced, and are, briefly, to increase the present 50,000 shares of \$100 par value each to 250,000 shares of no par value. Holders of the present shares will be given two of the new shares in exchange for each one share at present held; 50,000 shares will be offered ratably to the shareholders on favourable terms to provide for the cost of new extensions recently made, new machinery installed, and to provide additional working capital, and the remaining 100,000 shares are to be held in the company's treasury in case of future needs. The proposals are to be submitted to the shareholders at a special general meeting to be held on December 9. Current Montreal comment indicates a general anticipation that the new shares will be placed upon a \$6 per share per annum dividend basis, but no official statement upon this point is available as yet.

* * *

Our correspondence indicates that the recent severe fall in the market value of industrial and other securities in Canada has caused a certain amount of anxiety among British holders of such investments, especially in view of the difficulties attending realisation under the so-called embargo. Readers of *Canada* will have found some reassurance in the weekly letters of our Montreal correspondent, who indicates that the decline

is due mainly to pressure of the financial situation and not to any general loss of confidence in the soundness of the enterprises whose shares are concerned. Thus, though the decline obviously to some extent represents a discounting of falling commodity prices, it is accentuated by the diversion of money for financing the crop movement, and thus is to some extent only temporary. In its circular for November the Royal Bank of Canada includes some remarks on the general situation in Canada, which will be read with interest in this connection. The Bank says:—

A period of readjustment such as that which most industries are now facing is always one of peculiar difficulty. A fortunate characteristic of the Canadian market is its tendency to move more deliberately than that of the United States, thereby giving Canadian industries more time and opportunity to prepare themselves for altered conditions. Basically, Canada's commercial position is a sound one and general business is far from being bad. Wholesale and retail trade conditions are less favourable than they were at this date last year, but the money actually realized or expected from large crops is having a beneficial effect. A marked disposition has been noted on the part of purchasers in both the wholesale and retail trades to hold back in expectation of lower prices. Future orders are affected more than purchases for immediate delivery. The latter are good, especially in the West. This is a logical development of the general uncertainty as to next year's price level. Taking Canada as a whole, the industries in which special dullness is reported are clothing and boots and shoes. Hardware is the only trade in which increased prices are reported.

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CANADA'S WATER POWER

And Two Other Things That Impressed Lord Desborough.

Lord Desborough, who acted as chairman of the recent Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Ottawa, gave an account of his visit to Canada in a speech in the South of England last week. "The three things which attracted me," he said, "were, first, the loyalty of Canada; secondly, the stupendous water power of Canada; and thirdly, Canadians' love of hearing and making long speeches. The one thing which struck me most was the stupendous water power of Canada. There is no doubt that Canada is going to be not merely a corn-producing country as now, but in the very near future it will be one of the great manufacturing countries of the world. Both in Ontario and Quebec they have stupendous water power which they are rapidly developing; and those interested in manufactures must remember that once this great power is installed the law of gravitation at any rate will not go on strike. When they have harnessed these enormous powers—Niagara alone will afford a force of 5,000,000 horse power, and there are the enormous lakes with falls of great power—Canada will have in hand tremendous and uninterrupted facility for working the power turbines; and in this country we shall have to take the great Dominion of Canada into serious consideration as regards our manufacturing systems, and when considering the manufacturing power of the world. After the depressing outlook put before us in this country, it was a real tonic to me to meet these Canadians."

— * * —

INVESTMENT VALUES.

The monthly investment index figures of the British, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., show that, after making the necessary adjustments for bonus distributions, new issues of capital, etc., 100 standard investment securities of an aggregate value, on December 31, 1918, of £2,991 millions, and on December 31, 1919, of £3,091 millions, had a market value on October 30, 1920, of £2,695 millions, a decrease of 9.9 per cent. on the quotations on December 31, 1918, and a decrease of £54 millions, or 1.8 per cent., on the quotations on September 30, 1920.

The return adds that the general trend of investment quotations during the month has been downward. Gilt-edged stocks suffered, on the whole, merely from the deduction of interest on Government securities. The chief feature, however, has been a further sharp decline in speculative stocks, among which the fall in De Beers Deferred was the principal factor, but the losses on the semi-speculative are more widespread and represent slighter declines.

— * * —

A crab cannery has been established at Naden Harbour, Graham Island, B.C., where there is already a whaling station.

A Calgary photographer has invented a machine which prints 100 photographs from the same negative in six and a half minutes.

Deliberate tampering with the books and juggling with the accounts are reported by the Registrar of the Exchequer Court in the examination of the affairs of the Central Railway Co. of Canada (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Claims filed against the company approximate three million dollars. Money paid into court amounted to \$93,000 by the Dominion Government for rails purchased, and \$21,000 realised in the sale of the steamer *Empress*.

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608 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 96 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad, BRITISH HONDURAS, BELIZE, BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, &c. BRAZIL—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo. ARGENTINE—Buenos Aires—URUGUAY—Montevideo. Branch in Spain—BARCELONA

LONDON OFFICE:
Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager;
Jas. Mackie Joint Manager.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE),
PARIS, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
85, William Street.
F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACENZIE, and
J. A. BRATSON, Agents.



THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established in 1836. SANCTIONED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.)

Subscribed Capital	...	...	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	£400,000

Head Office: 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

Branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, New York, West Indies and West Africa.

Shipments of Produce financed.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	\$18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	\$240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BROAD STREET IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

Is "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?

Banking and Finance.

Opposition to Canadian Stock Embargo.

Canada, which has on several occasions recently voiced the objections prevalent in Anglo-Canadian financial circles here with regard to the ineffective embargo on the importation of Canadian securities, is able this week to show that the dissatisfaction existing in London with regard to evasions of the regulations is not less emphatic in the Dominion. We learn from our Canadian contemporaries that at the recent meetings at Toronto and Montreal, whilst those present were in complete agreement as to the willingness of lenders and financial interests to accord loyal support to Sir Henry Drayton, those who had been evading—with substantial profit to themselves—the regulations, came in for severe criticism, and a committee was appointed at Toronto to assist in securing the observance of the restrictions. We notice, indeed, that the suggestion put forward in Canada that legislation should be introduced to make the regulations effective and penalties imposed for their infraction finds favour in Toronto, where it was advocated that this method of dealing with an impossible situation should be resorted to if necessary. At Montreal the Minister of Finance said that he was opposed to the latter course, and he made a strong and successful appeal to the patriotic feeling of his audience.

Prospect of Early End to Ineffective Regulations.

Our contemporary, the *Montreal Gazette*, in its report of the Toronto proceedings—of what was a private meeting—after giving Sir Henry Drayton's views (which have already appeared in Canada) in a statement dictated at the close of the meeting, as to the imperative need of continuing the embargo, tells us that "when one of the prominent financiers present made the statement that originally he had not believed in the embargo and thought that the financial position of Canada would have been better without it, there were demonstrations of approval." He, however, added that "if the Minister of Finance made the request that the restrictions should continue, he would be bound to listen to that request." A suggestion by a banker that some date in February should be fixed for the revocation of the embargo, we understand, elicited the satisfactory response from Sir Henry Drayton that he hoped that it would be possible to discontinue the obnoxious regulations before then, a point which he emphasised at the Montreal meeting. London will be glad of this reassurance from the Minister of the prospective early abandonment of a measure which has never been effective and has enriched a few unprincipled Canadian financial houses at the expense of those who have loyally obeyed an injunction which seems to have been as unpopular in the Dominion as it has in London. Our Montreal contemporary, in commenting on the meeting at that centre, says that whether the situation has been changed in any way as a result of the exchange of views remains to be seen, "but it is to be hoped that a determined and effective effort will be made to end in some way this highly unsatisfactory and altogether vexatious state of affairs."

British Columbia's \$1,000,000 Bond Issue.

With this market closed to her British Columbia has to seek the funds she requires at the present juncture locally or in the United States. We learn from Toronto that \$1,000,000 of bonds have just been sold by the Pacific Province to a syndicate of British Columbia and Seattle financiers, in the form of three-year bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is stated that whilst the tenders were in Canadian funds, the bonds will be sold in the United States and upon terms which will show a yield to investors of 7.35 per cent. In Toronto this transaction was regarded by local bond houses as reflecting an improvement in the American bond market, as the Province of Ontario issue was sold on a 7.25 per cent. basis early in October, and Ontario naturally has a higher standing than the younger Provinces in the financial field. Times have indeed changed since 1914, when it will be remembered British Columbia was able to borrow in this market practically on a 4½ per cent. basis.

Toronto General Trusts' New Issue.

The first new stock issue that it has made since 1913 is announced by that well-known Canadian financial organisation, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. The amount—\$500,000—brings up the company's total outstanding stock to \$2,000,000, and will be made at 175, equal to a premium of 75 per cent., as compared with 85 per cent. premium in 1913, when \$250,000 stock was offered. For some time past the stock of this concern has been inactive on the Toronto Stock Exchange, where it is dealt in, but as recently as September it changed hands at 206. On this basis this gives the stockholders, who are offered the new issue in the ratio of one new share for every three held on November 20, an advantage of about 30 points, and to that extent must be regarded as an

adventitious addition to the income they derive from their holdings in the substantial undertaking. Unfortunately, unless they have funds at their disposal in North America, European investors, even when they are holders of the stock in question, cannot participate in this little stock bonus with the exchange at its present prohibitive level.

MOVING CANADA'S CROPS.

The Services of the Chartered Banks

Of all the services which the Canadian chartered banks render to the business community there is probably none which is of more importance, particularly to the agricultural industry, than the financing of the crop movement (says the *Grain Growers' Guide*).

Every farmer knows that when he sells a wagon load of wheat at his country elevator he receives a ticket which he can immediately exchange for its full cash value at the bank across the street. He can carry his money away in bank notes if he wishes, or leave it on deposit at the bank, and pay out the whole or part of it by cheque whenever he so desires.

In order that cash may be immediately available for the purchase of grain, a very extensive and complete organisation of credit is necessary. The wheat which the farmer sells to-day will not reach the ultimate consumer in Europe for several months, and not one of the various agencies through whose hands it passes between producer and consumer has sufficient money of its own to pay for it. Nevertheless, when grain is sold and delivered it is always paid for in cash, at least until it reaches Europe and passes out of Canadian hands. In order that this may be so a large amount of credit is required, and this is supplied by the chartered banks.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO CANADA.

It is understood that an agreement has been completed between Canadian banks and the British Government by which the British indebtedness of \$150,000,000 will be paid within 18 months by monthly instalments (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). For the first six months the monthly payments will be \$5,000,000, and for the next year \$10,000,000 monthly. The instalment for November has been paid. The amounts are to be paid in dollars.

PENSION COMMUTATIONS.

The monthly pension bill for soldiers is being reduced about \$400,000 a month, on account of returned men with disabilities from 5 to 14 per cent. commuting their pensions and cashing in instead of drawing a small monthly allowance (says an Ottawa correspondent). Twenty thousand are taking advantage of the commutation privilege and 85,000 have done so already and been paid an average of \$430. The total amount paid is \$4,650,000 and when all are commuted it will be nine millions.

The following Canadians have passed the special and ordinary primary examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England:—Messrs. D. S. Cassidy, M.D. (Manitoba), H. E. Cumming, M.D., C.M. (McGill), O. De Muth, M.D., C.M. (McGill), G. L. Gillam, M.B. (Toronto), J. L. McDonald, M.B. (Toronto), L. M. Rice, M.B. (Toronto), and H. W. Wookey, M.B. (Toronto).

Mr. A. W. Tolmie, Dominion Exhibition Commissioner, returned to Ottawa by the *Empress of France* on Tuesday. He has been here to arrange for the exhibits of Canadian products in Britain and Europe next year and in connection with the British Empire Exhibition in 1923. Mr. Tolmie was formerly assistant to the late Col. Hutchison, and accompanied him at the Great Canadian Exhibitions at the White City, the Crystal Palace, Ghent, and San Francisco.

A Federal Order-in-Council has been passed at Ottawa permitting prospecting and development work for natural gas in the Dominion Forest Reserves, which comprise 28,000,000 acres in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. Royalties on oil discovered on Crown Lands are fixed for the first five years at not more than 5 per cent. or less than 2½ per cent.; for the second five years not more than 10 per cent. or less than 5 per cent.; and thereafter 10 per cent.

The English-Speaking Union annual dinner on Armistice Day was largely attended, and Major Wrench was able to announce that the British Section had added 2,000 to its membership since the last Armistice dinner. Lord Lee of Fareham presided, and interesting speeches on behalf of complete understanding between the two English-speaking peoples were made by the American Ambassador and Major Ian Hay Keith. The latter delighted his audience with his witty description of the temperamental differences between the two peoples.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

NATURALISATION (Eating).—Natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do not require to take out naturalisation papers in Canada. According to the Canadian Naturalisation Act of 1914, "any person born within his Majesty's Dominions and allegiance is deemed to be a natural-born British subject." He can also hold any office in Canada to which he can secure election.

P. T. B. (Perth).—Niagara Falls Park includes the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls and most of the Niagara River, having 1,178 acres of land and water as a park and a boulevard of twenty miles from Niagara Falls to Fort Erie. The park is under the direction of a Commission appointed by the Ontario Government. Point Pelee Park is the national park in Ontario set aside for the protection of bird life.

C. B. E. (Bath).—The first experimental telephone line was erected in Brantford, Ontario, by Dr. Bell. Conversations were successfully carried on over this line, which was three miles long, and later over a regular telegraph wire, to Paris, Ontario, eight miles away in 1875. The first commercial telephone was operated in Hamilton in 1877. Canada therefore claims to be the first home of the telephone.

F. A. W. (Baywater).—The payment of 10 per cent. to the Debenture holders of the Western Canada Land Co., intimated last June, has not yet been made. We are informed that the money has been paid in for this purpose, and the payment to debenture holders is now merely awaiting the order of the court. It is expected that the delay will not be much longer protracted now.

CURIOUS.—The Earl of Minto owns the Minto Ranch, of about 3,000 acres, in Alberta. It is about 20 miles from the E.P. Ranch, which belongs to the Prince of Wales, and, like it, is managed by Mr. W. L. Carlyle. The ranch is chiefly devoted to breeding Shorthorn cattle and Oxford sheep, but some 600 acres are under oats and other grain. Lord Minto spent six weeks on his ranch this year, and is expected to return next April or May.

An enduring world peace is the Utopia to which many have looked forward as the outcome of the great world war, and the attainment of such a peace seems only possible by the establishment of a powerful League of Nations. Lord Robert Cecil, writing on this subject in the November *Anglo-French Review*, points out how essential is such a League—from which no great Power must be absent—for the protection of all nations, and for France especially in view of her peculiarly precarious position if left to depend only on her own strength. Philippe Millet, Editor of *L'Europe Nouvelle*, and Colonial Editor of *Le Temps*, shows how France, under the Third Republic, has built up her Colonial Dominions, and maintains that through them her future power is assured. A glowing tribute is paid, by Edmund Gosse, to the physical, moral, and intellectual beauty of France. "Our sister and most dear ally," with whom he earnestly counsels his English readers to become better acquainted; while Leonard Williams also tells of the progress and initiative of this wonderful country, in an article entitled "Medical Science under the Third Republic." Interesting details of a plot, in Napoleonic times, to attack England through Ireland—which plot, however, the Emperor set aside as impracticable—are given by Edward Gachet; Lord Charnwood writes of Abraham Lincoln's attitude towards religion; Rene Proust, of "La Révolution et la Liberté de Conscience"; J. S. Phillips, of "Comparative Humanities," and the other articles and lighter contents further enhance the excellence of the number.

PULP AND PAPER.

In an address at Montreal on "The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada," Mr. A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, stated that the capitalisation of the companies engaged in pulp and paper making was now over 300 million dollars, and that the industry employed over 25,000 men, with as many more engaged in the winter operations in the woods. The value of the exports of newsprint and pulp, marketed in the United States and the British Colonies, was now over 180 million dollars per annum.

Mr. Dawe added that the Province of Quebec is supplying about 40 per cent. of the total Canadian pulp and paper production at the present time, and that under the present sympathetic Government there was likelihood of its becoming the leader in the pulp and paper industry.

— * * —

Manitoba is now an exporter of butter, instead of an importer, as in past years. While in 1912 it imported 55 car-loads, last year 153 were exported to the United States and Europe.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 135.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of three per cent. and a Bonus of one per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 30th November next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st December next, to Shareholders of record on 15th November, 1920. The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th November to 30th November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors and for other business will be held at the Banking House in Toronto on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
16th October, 1920.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY GIVE NOTICE that the DIRECTORS have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. for the three months ending 31st December, 1920, on the Common Stock of the Company, and that the said dividend is PAYABLE on the 1st day of January, 1921, to Shareholders of Record on 15th December, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL NOT BE CLOSED.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
16th November, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 776. November 20, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Exceptionally fine Farm of 500 acres on Kaminitiquia River, near Fort William, Ontario. Thoroughly improved, large area under cultivation, fully equipped with buildings, farm machinery, and livestock, including pure-bred cattle. Buildings include fully modern, 12-room dwelling, hot and cold water, three bath rooms; suitable for experimental or high-class dairy, or stock-breeding farm, or private estate or country club.—For full particulars write Box 548, Canada Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN Province of Ontario. STOCK, FRUIT and TOBACCO FARMS. Captain Wilson will arrive in England about November 15. Write for Catalogue.—Address, Captain Wilson, care of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, Eng. Ltd. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metals. Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allenal," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

A feature of this month's issue of *Owens* is a stirring article, by F. A. McKenzie, on "The Plunge of Wales." Sir Leo Chiozza Money again contributes to pithy pages on "The Urgent Task of Conserving our Natural Resources." In another article, "The Winter Food Problem," is given serious attention by Walter M. Galliehan, and Herbert G. Ponting, of Antarctic fame, writes entertainingly on "Spitzbergen, the Wonderland of the North," illustrating his subject with two excellent photographs.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 40, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanjing Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancom.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Sladacoma.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

India.

H. R. Poussette, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Athenee Palace Hotel, Bucharest. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Seven Days Ended November 7.

Canadian Northern, \$1,693,400; inc., \$471,000.

Canadian Pacific, \$5,723,000; inc., \$1,902,000.

Grand Trunk, \$438,192; inc., £94,061.

— * * —

Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., launched at their Belfast yard the *Pittsburg*, of 16,600 tons, for the White Star Dominion Line North Atlantic passenger service. The *Pittsburg*, which was ordered before the war, is a triple-screw ship, 600 ft. long by 67½ ft. in breadth, and 45½ ft. in depth. Accommodation will be provided for 2,450 passengers, of whom 630 will be first-class.

EX-SERVICE MEN

of the Imperial Army
in the Old Country
desiring to take advantage
of Canada's

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

should apply for information to:—

Lieut.-Col. K. C. BEDSON,

Overseas Representative,

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA,

7, Parliament Mansions, Orchard
Street, Victoria St., LONDON,
S.W.1.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Tuesday, November 23.—*Melita.*

Wednesday, December 1.—*Empress of Britain.*

Tuesday, December 7.—*Victoria.*

Wednesday, December 15.—*Empress of France.*

Saturday, December 21.—*Metagama.*

Friday, December 18.—*Melita.*

Friday, December 31.—*Empress of Britain.*

Saturday, January 2.—*Metagama.*

Friday, February 4.—*Minnedosa.*

Friday, February 18.—*Empress of Britain.*

Friday, February 25.—*Victoria.*

*Three-class steamers.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, December 18.—*Pretorian.*

London to St. John via Havre.

Tuesday, November 23.—*Corriem.*

Thursday, December 16.—*Seilian.*

Tuesday, January 4.—*Corriem.*

Southampton to St. John.

Saturday, December 4.—*Scandinavian.*

Saturday, December 18.—*Grampian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, December 4.—*K. A. Victoria.*

Saturday, December 11.—*Carmania.*

Saturday, January 1.—*K. A. Victoria.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, December 4.—*Aquitania.*

Saturday, December 11.—*Imperator.*

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Saturday, November 20.—*Saxonia.*

Saturday, December 30.—*Cornwall.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, December 1.—*Adriatic.*

Wednesday, December 15.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, November 24.—*Celtic.*

Wednesday, December 8.—*Baltic.*

Wednesday, December 29.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, November 26.—*Finland.*

Friday, December 3.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Saturday, November 27.—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Tuesday, November 30.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers direct from Quebec are due by the *Megantic* on Monday and the *R.M.S. Empress of Britain* on Thursday next, and by the *Victorian* on November 29, and letters via New York by the *Zeeland* on Monday and by the *Imperator* and *Adriatic* on Thursday and Friday.

The sailings for the winter months to St. John or Halifax, instead of to Quebec or Montreal, will commence with the departure of the C.P.O.S. *Melita* from Liverpool to St. John next Tuesday, also by the *Corsica* from London via Havre.

— * * —

Canadian General Electric.—A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Common stock, payable January 1 to shareholders of record December 15.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.

—September returns: Railway, \$228,078;

steamships, \$76,075; total, \$304,153; against

\$93,692, \$75,652, and \$169,344 respectively

last year.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System.—The report for 1919 states that the gross income

amounted to \$2,504,758, cost of current and

expense of operation absorbed \$1,577,122,

leaving a surplus on operating account

\$927,635; interest, depreciation, exchange,

sinking funds and Debenture retails absorbed

\$923,484, leaving a surplus of net income of

\$4,151.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. O. SMITH, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-5, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 292.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CARMAN, L.L.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 4427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWLING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Ahern, P. Thomas, Ottawa—Claridge's Hotel.
Andrews, Mrs. E. A., Edmonton—Clavering, Essex.

B

Brock, P. W. (R.C.N.), Vancouver—39, Eton Avenue, Hampstead.

C

Carley, C. L., New Glasgow, N.S.—Carlton Hotel.
Cattormole, Dr. J. F., and Mrs., Woodstock, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Cockburn, Capt. Alan, Toronto. — Maldon, Essex.
Cox, W. Machell, Naramata, B.C. — West House, York Road, S.E.1.

D

Davidson, W. S., Montreal—Georgian House, Bury Street, W.C.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres,
One Price. No Extras. **7/6**

Duguid, Chas., Ottawa—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

E

Elkin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, St. John.—Carlton Hotel.
Elliott, Howard, Comox — Little Horton House, near Northampton.

F

Flood, George Th., and Mrs., Ottawa—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.
Foster, Mrs. A. W., Amherst, N.S.—Strand Palace Hotel.

G

Goodwin, Dr. B. E., and Mrs., Amherst, N.S.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Granger, M., Toronto—124, Belgrave Road, S.W.

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J

Jacques, W. H., and Mrs., Vancouver—Kingsley Hotel.
Johnstone, Lloyd, Chatham, Ont. — Medical School, Middlesex Hospital.

L

La Haie, E., Sherbrooke—Beaulieu, Hants Lavoie, N., Quebec—Hotel Victoria.
Leclerc, Dr. O., Quebec—Hotel Victoria.
Lunney, Thomas H. (M.D.), St. John—17, Denbigh Street, Pimlico, S.W.

Mac. Mc.

MacInnes, Miss M., Toronto — 30, Craven Hill Gardens.

M

Mendon, A. A., and Mrs., Montreal—Lurgan House, 115, Cromwell Road, S.W.

N

Nutter, A. G., Montreal—1, Tudor Street, E.O.4.

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R

Roques, Mrs. Jonathan, Vancouver — St. James's Palace Hotel.

S

Service, H. M. R., Edmonton — 1, Albert Place, Ilfracombe.
Smith, Sydney T., Hazel Hill, N.S.—Oaklands, Southwick.
Smith, George, Ahuntzic, P.Q.—64, Balham Road.

T

Tucker, Norman L., Vancouver—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Tucker, Helen E., Vancouver—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.

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V

Vennicombe, F. J., Calgary—Care of Agent-General for Quebec.

W

Wernum, Miss Enid, Woodstock, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

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Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, were the following:—
A firm of manufacturers' agents in Canada, already representing some United Kingdom firms, wish to secure additional agencies in hardware lines, more especially rules, edged tools, poultry netting, anvils, vices, and sporting goods, also spades and picks.
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A Canadian firm specialising in the manufacture of high-grade axes would like to hear from importers in the United Kingdom.

A Canadian firm are in a position to offer built piano cases or frames in the white ready for installation of action to the drawings, details, and specifications of piano manufacturers. Correspondence invited.

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A manufacturing company in Ontario wish to purchase ramie knittings as used in the manufacture of gas mantles, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of same.

* * *

NEW QUEBEC RAILWAY.

A strong British syndicate is behind the project of the Quebec and Lake Chibougamau Railway, for the construction of which a contract has just been signed with the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Quebec (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The line will shorten the route between Quebec City and Chicoutimi, passing thence to Lake St. John and around the north end of the lake to St. Felicien, opening up rich agricultural country and tapping the region north of Lake St. John, an area which is declared to be immensely rich in timber and minerals.

* * *

CONCERTS.

Miss Margaret Tilly, a young pianist whose exceptionally talented playing has met with enthusiastic appreciation, is to give a recital at the Wigmore Hall, on Thursday evening, November 25. This concert will be of special interest to Canadians, as Miss Tilly, though not a Canadian by birth (having been born at Maidenhead), went to Victoria, B.C., when only three years old, and it was there she received the greater part of her musical education and made her *début*.

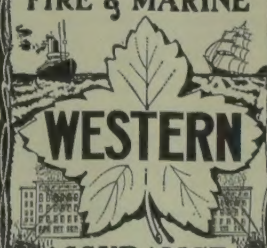
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